

**"I'm glad you like my chocolate cake—
it's the nicest thing in the world to make—
if using with the eggs and the flour, you take—"**

Cream of Chocolate

—MOTHER SAGACITY—

Cream of Chocolate is a new scientific preparation of the Cocoa Bean, combined with pure loaf sugar and pure rich cream. For all culinary purposes requiring cream and chocolate combined it has no equal.

Anna Virginia Miller, the well-known lecturer on domestic economy, of Kansas, says:

"Cream of Chocolate is without a peer for culinary purposes—it cannot fail to find favor with both epicure and cook."

Always ready for instant use—needs only the addition of boiling water to make a delightful beverage for breakfast, luncheon or supper.

Coupon found in every 1/2 lb. can makes you eligible for grand prize contest for twelve for our new twelve book.

Ask your dealer—if he cannot supply send 25 cents and we will pay you a 1/2 lb. can.

CREAM OF CHOCOLATE CO.,
Denver, Mass.

Music Boxes! Talking Machines!

Choice Line of Writing Materials.

Pictures from 5 Cents to \$25.00.

IN FACT, IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
VISIT

CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,

67 CONGRESS ST.

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

This week we have many good things to offer the economical housekeeper. So great has been the call for our TEAS and COFFEES that we again print the list and continue to sell the choicest grades of these goods imported into the country at the lowest prices ever quoted for like qualities. Remember we have other goods at attractive prices, and we ask you to look over the list:

TEA.

To those desiring a TEA of first quality and uniform richness of flavor we recommend our

Best Garden Flower Formosa, pound.....

45c

Very Fine Formosa or Oolong, pound.....

35c

Good Formosa, choice quality, pound.....

25c

Fine Ceylon Tea, pound.....

35c

COFFEE.

Ames' Special Mocha and Java, very best, pound.....

29c

Same Grade Elsewhere 35c.

Fancy, Fresh Roasted.

Mocha and Java, very fine, pound.....

25c

Fine Blend Coffee, pound.....

20c

THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monuments at work in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and shape.

We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,
Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.

CANARIES AND CAGE SUPPLIES.

HARTZ MOUNTAIN AND ST. ANDREASBURG
BIRDS A SPECIALTY.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

LOCAL OPTION.

State Of Vermont Decides To Try It.

Prohibition Defeated By Clear Majority On Tuesday.

The Cities' Vote Was The Decisive Factor.

Burlington, Vt., Feb. 3.—Vermont has declared in favor of the local option high license law by a majority of about 1000.

With nine towns missing the figures are: For the license law 30,204, for the present prohibitory law 29,292, majority for license 912.

The nine towns not reported do not cast a vote sufficient to turn this small majority for license into a prohibitory victory.

The vote on Tuesday was to determine whether the high license local option bill passed by the legislature should go into effect March 3 next or be operative in December 1906. This form of referendum was drawn, as the direct referendum is unconstitutional.

The bills similar to the Massachusetts law in its general provisions. As the bill has been accepted by the voters the towns will vote in March to see whether license shall be granted.

The missing towns are Glastonbury, in Burlington county, which casts only 15 votes; two in Grand Isle county, two in Windham and four in Rutland county.

License was carried by the votes of the cities and a few large towns, and the west side was able to overcome the strong prohibitory vote of the towns on the east side of the mountains.

The prohibitionists until late Tuesday night depended upon the east side, but the farmers could not drive their smoothshod horses over the ice-crusted roads, and so many of them stayed at home. There were 10,000 men that voted at the state election in September that did not go to the polls on Tuesday.

ON LIQUOR LAWS.

First Legislative Hearing, Held at Concord On Tuesday.

The first hearing before the legislative committee on liquor laws was held on Tuesday afternoon. It was not a particularly lively affair, although the entrance to the judiciary room where the committee sits in its dual capacity was crowded with eager-looking spectators. Among the well known people present, aside from members of the legislature, were: M. C. Lamprey, Allan Hollis, E. C. Niles, H. G. Sargent and J. H. Robbins of Concord, John P. Bartlett of Manchester, A. F. Burbank and J. G. Bartlett of Suncook.

The committee has in its hands eighteen measures, and any person of any of them or anything omitting the floor can discuss any feature of any of them or anything omitted from any of them.

The hearing was opened without formality. After a little wait, M. C. Lamprey of Concord arose and urged that, inasmuch as it seemed certain that a license law is to be passed, the license fee should be made high and the fees go into a separate fund, to be applied to the aid of those who have suffered from the sale of intoxicants. He said that it was not sufficient to say that there is now a remedy in direct action against the humbugger, for there is the difficulty of locating the particular person guilty of making the sale. He claimed an application of this principle was exemplified in the allowance to farmers of full damage for loss of sheep by dogs; it is not necessary to prove which or whose dog, but all dogs are taxed for such a fund. He proposed to keep this idea before the public until it is recognized. In answer to a question, he said he thought it made little difference whether the law was license or local option. He had lived under both these plans and un-

der a prohibitory law, and had found practically free rum everywhere whatever the law.

E. C. Miles of Concord stated, as counsel for the State Druggists' association, that he would like a time fixed to be heard as to the regulations for the sale of liquors by the druggists.

The chairman stated that unless parties desired to be heard at some special time and upon a special feature, anyone could be heard at any time on any feature of the question. It was not desired to array one set of people against another, or in any way seem to engender opposition. The meetings would be free to all, but it was desired to conclude the hearings this week or next.

At the suggestion of Mr. Phillips of the committee, Mr. Lamprey related some of his experiences in endeavoring to enforce the prohibitory law. There are very few men, he was convinced, in any profession who will not go into a court room and swear to his guilt in a liquor case. Rum dealers and rum drinkers, he declared, have very little regard for the sanctity of law. Liquor will be sold as sugar and molasses are sold, and a way has not been found to stop it. Prohibitionists, he said, will not lift a finger towards the enforcement of the prohibitory law. There are not ten men in Concord who will put their shoulder to the wheel for enforcement of the law. The law cannot be enforced because the people will not stand by, except in their prayers. No law is of any account without moral sentiment to back it. Prohibition cannot secure it; it is more probable that high license might.

Rev. J. H. Robbins asked to be heard at ten o'clock today upon the continuance of the prohibition law and amendments, and the permission was granted.

Questioned further, Mr. Lamprey said in substance that rather than have things go as they have, he would have no law on the subject, and do away with the hypocritical features that have prevailed. There must be a crisis of some sort in this business, if improvement is to be looked for.

The hearing was then adjourned until ten o'clock today.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Stratham Power House Being Finely Equipped By New Hampshire Traction Company.

Important changes are being made at the Stratham power house, which, when completed, will make it the best equipped and most comfortable station controlled by the New Hampshire Traction company. On Monday, the transformers that have been in use since the starting of the Exeter and Portsmouth line were removed and will be shipped to the Salem station; and in their place a lighter set has been installed, which will, during the winter and spring, furnish ample power. In the early spring an additional set will be installed.

The lumber for the new water tank has arrived, and work on the tank will commence at an early date. The tank will have a capacity of 40,000 gallons, from which a supply for a complete hydrant service will be secured. The office at the left of the entrance will soon receive its furniture, as will the waiting room on the right.

In the second story the company has shown a careful regard toward the comfort of its employees. At the head of the stairs a large room will be used as a social room where, when not on duty, the men will have a chance to read and smoke undisturbed by the queries of the inquisitive public. Leading from this room is a large sleeping room adequate to accommodate six or eight beds, which will be at the disposal of any of the men who are by work or weather obliged to remain at the station all night. The lavatories are also on this floor. The rooms are heated by steam and lighted by electricity and are as comfortable and convenient as one could wish.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. E. Robins, D. D., presiding elder of the Dover district, will hold the fourth quarterly conference this evening at 7.30 o'clock, at the parsonage.

All members of the official board are expected to be present.

The first robin is yet to be reported.

OLD HATTER'S SHOP.

Interesting Recollections Concerning One Here in Portsmouth.

Samuel P. Treadwell of Ladd street, former city treasurer of Portsmouth and one of its oldest and most respected citizens, has in his possession two documents that he has preserved for many years, and which, though in themselves of no especial value, when taken in connection with the story that goes with them, as told by Mr. Treadwell, are of considerable local interest.

One is a bill-of-sale, by which, under date of April 29, 1799, Job Harris transfers to Capt. Nathaniel Treadwell of Ipswich, Mass., for seventy-five dollars, the ownership of "a certain building or hatter's shop, with the kettles, planks and tools" in the same, said building "standing on land of Mme. Catherine T. Moffat, on Congress street", Portsmouth. The other is a promissory note of the same date, in which Thomas Treadwell promises to pay Job Harris \$35 within 60 days.

Job Harris was for quite a number of years, toward the end of the 18th century, prominent in the affairs of the North church, but for some time before he sold out his business he had been getting more and more out of favor, and one Saturday afternoon he told his apprentice that he had got to get out of town; that he—the apprentice—was entirely competent to set up business as a hatter, and that he could have the hat factory, business and what remained of his time as an apprentice for \$75, cash down.

Seventy-five dollars was more money than the boy, then nineteen years old, had never seen at one time in his life, but he recognized that the business chance offered was a good one, and taking his only pair of shoes in his hand, so as not to wear them out, he started at six o'clock in the evening on a barefooted tramp to Ipswich to see if his father would help him out. He arrived at the edge of Ipswich at eleven p. m., put on his shoes and walked into town and was soon at his boyhood's home.

Capt. Treadwell mustered all the ready cash he had on hand, a little over \$40, and early on Sunday morning he and his son started on the return tramp to Portsmouth, where they arrived about an hour before noon. Job Harris was interviewed and all preliminaries arranged, and early Monday morning the papers were passed and Harris was free to depart, which he did at once.

Capt. Treadwell was at that time one of the solid citizens of Ipswich, master and owner of a coasting schooner, and four years earlier his son, Thomas, father of Samuel P. Treadwell, had come to this town and indentured himself to Job Harris to learn the hatter's trade.

The hat manufactory was not a pretentious structure. It was a wooden building, 10 feet wide and 15 feet long, situated on the northerly side of Congress street, the exact center of the present Franklin block now occupying its site. It stood end to the street, and a narrow door and rather large window (for those days) took up nearly the entire end; it was one story high, and floored across at the eaves so as to give an extra room in the roof.

It was perched on cedar posts to keep it out of the salt water which at high tide used to flow from the North mill pond up to and under the building, right to the edge of Congress street.

It was related of Samuel P. Treadwell when a boy, by his father, that during the latter's early years in Portsmouth his favorite place for smelt fishing was at the corner of Congress and Chestnut streets, where a stable now stands. At the peak of the manufactory's gable end was a short pole surmounted by a wooden hat, and on the front of the building a sign, "Hats for sale."

Thomas Treadwell carried on the business of hat making in the little shop for about sixteen years. On Nov. 13, 1800, he was married in the brick house bought by him of Nathaniel Folsom, on the southerly side of Congress street and exactly opposite this shop. In this house he lived for many years, and in it his numerous children, including Samuel P. Treadwell, were born.

After his marriage Mr. Treadwell kept his hat store in the lower front room of his house, and whenever a prospective customer came in Mrs. Treadwell would set a signal for him in a chamber window, where he could see it while at work, and he would

cross the street to attend to the sale. The traveling between the house and shop was often very bad, and to improve it and for his own convenience Mr. Treadwell procured flagstones from Durham and had a crosswalk put down.

The shop was removed shortly before 1816, in which year the first section of the former Franklin house was built by Langley Boardman; but the crosswalk remained until the summer of 1874, in which year the city government, seeing no reason why a crosswalk should be maintained for the benefit of one private house, had it removed.

After this was done Samuel P. Treadwell informed the officials that the walk was his private property, and by presenting the bills for stones and labor, proved it, the ownership was admitted, and one-half the original cost was paid by the city as indemnity.

DARTMOUTH'S CAPTAIN.

Don Purcell Hobbs Has Been Elected to Succeed Rollins.

The Dartmouth baseball team has elected Don Purcell Hobbs, '04, captain to succeed D. S. Rollins, who was recently disqualified for playing professional ball last summer. The selection meets with the approval of the college.

Hobbs is a native of West Ossipee, and prepared for college at Brewster Free academy, Wolfeborough. He played the position of third base on his school nine, for three years. Two years ago he made the varsity, playing at left field. Last year he won an enviable reputation at shortstop. He is twenty-two years old, weighs 149 pounds and is 5 feet 10 inches high. He is a member of the Kappa Kappa Kappa fraternity.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Feb. 4.

Mrs. Charles Trafton is reported quite ill at her home on Love lane.

Frank Donnell has a gang of men finishing off Edgar Burnham's new house on Woodlawn avenue.

Mrs. Sadie Chaney entertained the West End Whist club at the Orman house last evening. The play proved very enjoyable and all departed for their homes with pleasant memories.

Miss Fannie Thompson, who has been passing a few weeks in town with her brother, Henry Thompson, and family, returned to her home in Portsmouth yesterday.

F. E. Donnell is building an addition to the Good Luck Job Printing office for O. N. McIntire.

Alfred Lathrop must have struck a regular Klondike as he is judged by the quantity he has placed on the market within the past fortnight. He has brought home seventy pounds or more for a catch.

Mrs. Addie Day, who has been visiting her son, Charles W. Chapman, and wife, has returned to her home in Springvale.

Mrs. James T. Berry is on the sick list.

Frank Burnham is visiting in Portland.

Horace Philbrick and wife have returned from Lancaster, Mass.

Marcus Urnun of Boston is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Urnun and wife, Rogers road.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Philbrick, who have been passing several months in Groton, Conn., have returned to their home here.

The Ladies' circle of the First Christian church at Kittery Point will meet Thursday afternoon and evening with Mrs. Jeremiah Hobbs.

George Parrott of Malden, Mass., who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. D. I. Fernald, returned home today.

Fred Ford Locke left this morning for New Bedford, where he has secured a position as teacher.

Mrs. Jacob Bedell has returned to her home here, from Plattsburg, N. Y., where she went with the body of her husband.

Miss Gertrude Remick goes to Exeter tomorrow to visit her cousin, Miss Mildred Remick.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Culbertson are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter on Sunday.

KELLEY-CHANDLER.

Austin W. Kelley and Miss Nellie J. Chandler, both of Lynn, Mass., were married at the Universalist parsonage on Tuesday afternoon at half-past three o'clock by Rev. George E. Leighton.

RULERS OF THE WORLD.

Meat Eating Nations Are the Leaders in Every Branch of Human Achievement.

The ruling nations of the world are meat eaters and history records that they always have been.

Vegetarians and food cranks may explain this in any way they choose, but the facts remain that the Americans, English, French, Russians and Germans are meat eating nations, and they are also the most energetic and most progressive.

The principal food of the heroic Boer soldier known as Biltong is a sort of dried beef, affording a great deal of nourishment in a highly concentrated form.

The weak races of people are the rice eating Chinese, Hindoos and the Siamese, regarded since the dawn of history as non-progressive, superstitious and inferior physically and mentally to the meat eating nations who dominate them.

The structure of the teeth plainly indicates that human beings should subsist upon a variety of food, meat, fruit and grains, and it is unhygienic to confine one's diet to any one of those classes to the exclusion of another.

Meat is the most concentrated and most easily digested of foods, but our manner of living is often so unnatural that the digestive organs refuse to properly digest meat, eggs and similar nutritious and wholesome food, but it is not because such food is unwholesome, but the real reason is that the stomach lacks, from disease or weakness, some necessary digestive element, hence arising indigestion and later on, chronic dyspepsia.

Nervous people should eat plenty of meat, convalescents should make meat the principal food, hard working people have to do so and brain workers and office men should eat not so much meat but at least once a day and to insure its perfect digestion one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets should be taken after each meal, because they supply the pepsines, diastase and fruit acids, lacking in every case of stomach trouble.

Nervous dyspepsia, catarrh of stomach, gastritis, sour stomach, gas and acidity are only different names for indigestion, the failure to digest wholesome food, and the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets cures them all because by affording perfect digestion the stomach has a chance to rest and recover its natural tone and vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the real household medicine; it is as safe and pleasant for the stomach as the baby as it is for the imperfect digestion of its grand sire.

They are not a cathartic, but a digestive and no pill habit can ever follow their use; the only habit Stuart's Tablets induce is the habit of good digestion and consequently good health.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Portsmouth Medical society met with Dr. E. B. Eastman on Tuesday evening. It was the annual meeting of the society and officers were elected as follows:

President—Dr. J. J. Parsons.
Secretary—Dr. C. W. Hannaford.
Treasurer—Dr. A. B. Sherburne.
Executive Committee—Doctors Berry, Luce and Heflinger.

An interesting paper on "Spinal Cocainization" was read by Dr. Eastman.

That Tormenting Cold that made you wretched last winter will not come back if you take Allen's Lung Balm when your throat is raw and sore. This admirable remedy is free from opium. Take it in time.

When in Exeter

— TRY A —


— AT THE —

SQUAMSCOTT HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR,
EXETER, N. H.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER.

Royal And Select Masters Have A Special Assembly.

Columbians Win Duck Pin Match From The Independents.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Feb. 3.

Last evening a special assembly of Olivet council, No. 11, R. and S. M. was held in Masonic hall for the purpose of receiving the special visit of Grand P. C. of the W., Harry M. Cheney of Lebanon. The three degrees were conferred upon several candidates, after which a banquet was served in the banquet hall. About ninety participated and passed a happy and helpful hour. Remarks were made by Mr. Cheney, T. I. M., R. G. Blanchard, D. M., F. W. Flinders, P. F. I. M., H. P. Glidden of Dover and others.

Among the visiting companions were P. C. W., Daniel C. Hunt and B. B. Gilman of Haverhill, Mass., and fifty-four members of Orphan council, No. 1, of Dover, who were special guests of the evening, coming by special train, and returning at 12.30 this morning.

The thanks of T. I. M., Leonard D. Hunt are extended to his officers, and also to the Dover and Haverhill councils for the excellent manner in which they worked the degrees which helped to make last evening a red letter one.

The Dover delegation was made up as follows: W. R. Tibbets, P. Taylor, John Hewitt, F. W. Hanson, C. T. Moulton, W. W. Frye, C. W. Bradley, A. T. Pinkham, H. T. Babt, T. R. Smith, Arthur Catef, E. J. Young, J. D. Knight, J. H. Nute, P. G. Blanchard, E. J. York, A. S. Hatch, John Seabees, H. Seavey, C. W. Corson, H. P. Glidden, B. Wentworth, A. N. Faunce, E. C. Colbath, Charles Morrison, A. O. Mathes, J. E. Ewen, George Henderson, E. F. Booner, A. D. Richmond, F. M. Libby, J. T. Jenness, G. L. Morgan, F. E. Brigham, T. E. Neally, F. W. Flinders, C. F. Sawyer, Harry Tasker, Ernest Plummer, F. P. Murdock, P. N. Dexter, E. E. Grant, W. N. Wallace, A. M. Foss, Bela Kingman, Charles Keats, F. E. Tuttle, A. C. Haines, Charles Tasker, Carl Brackett, A. H. Place, C. H. Coats, E. S. Clark and E. Morrell.

The February meeting of the Exeter chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the residence of Mrs. J. D. Thompson on Elliott street last evening. There was a large attendance and the meeting was fully enjoyed. A letter was read from Mrs. Charles S. Murkland, the state regent, concerning Continental hall, which the Daughters of the Revolution are going to build at Washington. Mrs. George B. Hooper told the members much about the hall. It was voted to contribute to its building fund.

The literary exercises were very interesting and consisted of several papers. Miss Martha Moulton read a paper upon "Authors, Poets and Teachers of Exeter." Mrs. J. D. Thompson read a paper on the "Benefactors of Exeter" and Miss Emily Tapley told of the "Early Women of Exeter." Refreshments were served.

Last evening on the Exeter alleys the Columbians defeated the Independents in the duck pin league. The Independents got the highest total but the Columbians got two strings, therefore winning out. The contest was undoubtedly the most interesting game of the series, thus far. The first string was easily taken by the Independents, but the Columbians secured the second after a hard fight by only two pins. Having each won a string the third, which decided the winner of the game, was naturally for blood. The Columbians secured it by 24 pins. The summary

COLUMBIANS.		
White,	68	85
Maher,	72	80
Bird,	88	80
Dana,	70	60
Smith,	84	81
Totals,	382	397
INDEPENDENTS.		
P. Troy,	82	78
Conley,	70	80
Sargent,	86	74
Landeck,	84	75
J. Troy,	91	78
Totals,	413	395

Manager Davis of the Hub pool rooms received a letter from Harry P. Move of Portsmouth this afternoon.

noon stating that he did not care to have the third and deciding game of the Manchester-Exeter pool series played at his parlors. As a result the game will take place here on Saturday night. An interesting contest is looked for.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Exeter Water works, scheduled to take place this morning at the office in the News-Letter block, was postponed.

The Ladies' Beneficent society met at the residence of Miss Hattie Adams, on Front street, this afternoon.

Fred O. Greene of Boston was a visitor in town today.

The body of John Dearborn, who died in Lawrence, Mass., was brought here for burial this afternoon.

Four cars of Welsh coal arrived for the academy today.

There was a meeting of St. Alban's chapter, Royal Arch Masons this evening.

There will be a meeting of Orient chapter, O. E. S., tomorrow evening. A supper will precede the meeting.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. This nature's cure on every box.

Now For the Isthmian Canal.

Now that an agreement has been reached between the representatives of Colombia and the United States for the Panama canal, the work of constructing the great Isthmian waterway ought speedily to be begun.

Under the terms of the treaty signed by Secretary of State Hay and Dr. Herran, representing the Colombian government, the United States is to pay \$10,000,000 for a charter giving control over a strip of territory extending three miles on each side of the canal and is to pay \$250,000 annually in rent.

The principal disagreements between the two governments were on the points of annual rental and terms of occupation. The Colombian government asked too much, and the United States government offered terms considered by the other party altogether inadequate. The United States wanted indefeasible title and the rights of sovereignty over the canal itself and enough territory on either side to amply protect it. The difficulty pleaded by the Colombian government was a provision in the constitution preventing alienation of territory. The two difficulties were finally adjusted, the first by a compromise which gives to Colombia an annual payment of \$250,000, a sum based on what it now receives for the traffic by rail across the isthmus and which is less than two-fifths of the Colombian demand, and the second by what amounts to a perpetual lease of the strip of territory needed. The lease is for 100 years, renewable indefinitely at the will of the United States and not at that of the Colombian government. There is to be joint action in police and judicial control, and control of the waters of the ports of Colon and Panama is vested in the United States so far as may be necessary for the complete operation of the canal.

All things considered, the treaty is regarded as reasonably satisfactory. The perpetuity of American interests on the isthmus appears to be amply safeguarded, and, while the annual rental is somewhat greater than had been regarded as a sufficient remuneration, there is little reason for complaint on that score. We could afford to be generous rather than niggardly in the treatment of the Columbians, even if their dickering methods have been



A doctor's success depends upon the reputation he has made among the sick—he is therefore very careful what he prescribes. Doctors have prescribed QUINONA for the last eight years—when the patient's health is completely run down. The sale of QUINONA from doctor's prescriptions and their letters to us show they recognize QUINONA as a wonderful tonic to build up one's health. You are all tired out—can't sleep—have but little appetite—your nerves are perhaps unstrung. You must take some tonic before you feel right again. QUINONA is the one tonic which will give you strength to throw off all "your tired, feeling" and supply you with the energy necessary to do yourself justice.

Dr. A. F. Edgar, 1085 Broad street, Hartford, Conn. says: "I not only prescribe QUINONA to my patients but take it myself."

THE QUINONA COMPANY, 1 Hartford St., Boston, Mass.

somewhat annoying. Let it suffice that an agreement has been reached and that another step has been taken in the establishment of an Isthmian waterway, built and controlled by the United States, which for half a century has been the dream of the American people.

France and England in Morocco.

The Paris Figaro publishes an interview with a French diplomatist, described as one particularly well qualified to speak on the subject, in relation to the condition of affairs in Morocco which sheds some new light on the situation in the sultanate. The diplomatist holds that the situation has never been more favorable to French interests. For many months he has been uneasy over the way things were going, especially over the evil influences established over the sultan by Sir Harry Maclean and the correspondent of the London Times. These two men, he says, have been most active in inspiring the young sultan with a taste for European life and customs and in doing so have brought about his misfortunes.

Thus the sultan under their influence has offended the religious sentiments and prejudices of his people by the practice of photography and the use of a motorcycle. Still worse, he has offended the religious faith of his country by his violation of sanctuary in the grand mosque of Idris at Fez, whence the murderer of an English clergyman was taken and executed. The pretender, Bu Homara, represents the national faith and patriotic sentiment, but from the French point of view it does not matter much whether he succeeds or not. If he should prove victorious, there would be an end of British influence for some time to come and if he should be beaten the result would be the same, as the sultan would certainly have nothing more to do with the advisers who had involved him in so much trouble.

The strong objections made to the bill pending in congress to amend the law which prohibits transportation companies from keeping cattle confined in cars for more than twenty-eight consecutive hours should be heeded. The bill proposes to allow them to be retained on board of cars for forty hours. During that time they would get neither food nor water and might be taken out and killed when unfit for food. The law has worked well and should not be changed to enable packing companies or anybody else to make more money.

One of the lessons to be learned from the frightful disaster on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in which a score or more of lives were lost, is plain. That is, the danger of carrying arched heating stoves in passenger coaches. The fire in these stoves ignited the inflammable material of the cars, thus undoubtedly causing the painful death and serious injury of many passengers who might otherwise have escaped.

According to Professor Dunbar, all that is necessary to cure hay fever is to remain in a closed room six or eight weeks and take the serum treatment. Doubtless, however, there are persons who are so contrary as to prefer the old treatment of going to a mountain resort and having a good time.

The Boston Globe calls attention to the fact that more men were killed by the explosion on the battleship Massachusetts than the navy lost in action in the whole Spanish war. So it seems peace has its disasters as well as war.

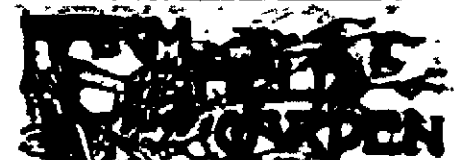


IN THE SUGAR BUSH.

Preparing For the Run of Sap—How to Make Pail Covers.

In preparing for maple sugar and sirup making next spring the first thing is to see that there is plenty of good wood in the sugar house ready for use, advises an Ohio farmer correspondent. If you use a wooden storage tank, see if it needs to be tightened up. Be sure it is well painted. See that your conductors are ready for use, and if you did not wash and scald your buckets last spring when you finished your sugaring now is the time to attend to them. Don't wait till the day you need them, for if you do you will be likely to lose a good run of sap. Take a day and go through your woods and with a sharp hatchet smooth off a small place on the tree just where you will want to tap it. It saves carrying a hatchet when tapping.

If you have not already got covers for your buckets, get them now. I will give a description of those we use, and we think there is no better cover made for the money.



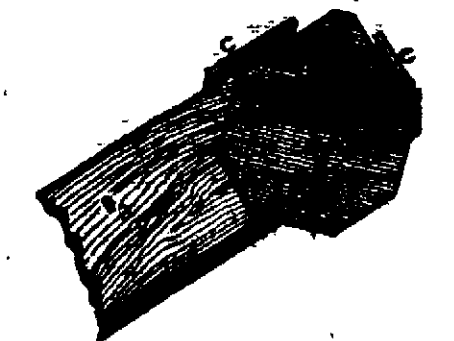
IN THE SUGAR BUSH.

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I ordered from the rolling mill what sheet iron it would take to make what



DEVICE FOR BENDING SAP PAIL COVER.

(Cover.—B. 2 by 3 plank with corner sawed off at dotted line D; C. C. boards nailed on side and end of plank for guides; A. cover in position for bending at D; E. spike hole in cover; F. edge of plank under cover, A.)

covers we needed, paying them so much a pound for the iron, and sent them a pattern and had them cut them into the shape wanted. They charged me so much for cutting and allowed me so much for the waste iron cut off. I had them cut into squares about one and a half inches farther across than the top of my buckets and then cut off three of the corners so that the corners would be the same distance from center of cover as the sides, the fourth corner they cut off about one-third as much. I had them shipped to me in that way. With a wad cutter I cut a hole in the corner they left about three-quarters of an inch farther out than where they would have cut it had this corner been cut like the rest. This hole is to slip the spike through.

Now take a piece of 2 by 8 hardwood plank and saw it off square, then cut one corner off diagonally, cutting the same distance back each way from the corner; tack a piece of board on the end and one on the side of scantling on the end where you saved the corner off, letting them project above the scantling a little. These pieces form a guide for your cover in bending the corner true. Place your cover on scantling and slide it up into this corner, letting the long corner of cover project out through this opening in corner as shown in cut, and press cover close up in corner, and then with a wooden mallet bend the corner down, making a sharp square bend, and you have your cover ready for use. Make one first, try it, and see if the bend and hole are all right. In using them drive the spike, then slip the cover on to the spike, and then hang your bucket. You need not remove the cover during the season, simply turn your bucket either way on the spike, emptying your sap without removing the bucket from the spike. Such a cover ought not to cost over 3 cents and will last a lifetime if painted or dipped in linseed oil.

A New Way With Stones In Fields.

A writer in Farm and Fireside says it was his habit to remove each year from the fields the fresh crop of stones turned up by the plow. But he became satisfied that he was injuring the land thus treated. All soil was originally disintegrated rock, and the dissolving process is still going slowly on where ever stone comes in contact with the elements. Thus by the constant removal of all stone we are robbing the soil of no inconsiderable amount of fertility, besides depriving it of the heating influence and mechanical loosening effect afforded by stone or gravel in the soil. After giving the matter thought the writer adopted the plan of breaking with a stone hammer on their native soil, just where left by tillage, all flat and other stone found to be sufficiently rotten to be breakable. He found that much the greater part of the stone could be thus broken in pieces small enough to give no further trouble even quicker and with less labor than they could be loaded for hauling.

Cheap Ration For Driving Horses.

The chemist cannot always determine the real food value of a forage crop as indicated by some experiments of the Wyoming station. It was found there that the carbohydrates in straw are better digested by horses than from alfalfa might be expected. For several weeks horses were given a ration of twenty-one and a quarter pounds of alfalfa hay daily and three and two-fifth pounds of straw. This was a nitrogenous ration, a little above the standard for driving horses. The animals did not gain in weight, but remained healthy and stood up well to moderate work. The straw and alfalfa ration was considered cheap and satisfactory.

GRASS WORK.

Just a word of some of the things that can be done with grass seed.

To put in the spring crops right one must begin to plan some time ahead so as not to leave any of the little things undone that may tend to injure the crops, as a little neglect may make a great difference in the amount grown from year to year. This can be noticed in sowing grass seed as much as anything else, as a failure to get a stand is often caused by waiting a few days.

Timothy and orchard grass should be sown in February and clover in March in this state (Indiana), as it will then get a good start and will not be so apt to burn out in the summer.

The breaking plow should be started just as soon as the ground is dry enough and should be kept going every day the weather will permit. Do not neglect the plowing for some other work or later you will have to plow when it is wet and thus ruin the land.

Through the winter get in your summer's supply of wood. Get some oil meal to have on hand to feed any stock that may not be doing well. Oil meal is almost as good as condition powders.

Do not forget to plant some pumpkins this year for the hogs next fall, as they are a good thing to mix with the corn when feeding. Give the cows and horses some also.

Do not forget to manure the truck patch. Put on plenty, as here is where it will do the most good.

This is the time of year to look over the orchard. Perhaps you need some trees this spring or those already set out may need trimming.

Every farmer should have a large orchard so the family may have plenty of fruit. Trees may be planted close to the house on the ground that the fowls run on, and they will furnish shade as well as fruit.

I have 150 peach trees on the northwest side of my tenant house. They make a good windbreak. —Prairie Farmer.

GRASS ON SANDY SOIL.

A Good Mixture of Seed—Early Sowing on Well Fitted Land.

As a seedling for sandy meadow where the object is to secure a permanent stand the following mixture of seeds is recommended by Dr. Roberts in Country Gentleman for one acre: Red clover, 6 pounds; alsike clover, 4 pounds; Kentucky blue grass, 3 1/2 pounds; orchard grass, 3 1/2 pounds; meadow fescue, 3 1/2 pounds; redtop, 3 1/2 pounds; timothy, 5 pounds. The heavy seeds, as the clovers, should be sown separately from the light seeds, for if all are sown together the distribution will be uneven.

Unless the land was fitted last fall it will need to be prepared for the seed next spring. Too often the mistake is made of sowing grass seeds on land which has received no preparation, and often failure results.

If the land were plowed last fall and fitted, the seed may be sown in the very early spring. It may even be sown before the snow has all disappeared. If the land was not fitted last fall, it should be given some preparation in the spring.

The best preparation would be to plow and harrow it, making a fine seed bed. If plowing seems not advisable, then a disk or a spading harrow may be used. At least before the grass seed is sown there should be some preparation of seed bed.

I can never understand why so many seem to think that grass seedling can be done on soils which have received no special preparation.

The mixture of seeds recommended above will almost certainly give good results if sown on properly prepared soils.

His Hens Lay.

Mary had a little hen,
'Twas feminine and queer;
It laid like smoke when eggs were cheap
And quit when eggs were dear.

Not so the fowls of one of New Jersey's successful poultrymen, who allows no trifling on the part of hens when it is a question of egg production at the time that prices of eggs are highest. According to report, his method of making hens lay, as described in an address before the Somerset county board of agriculture, is based upon "taking time by the forelock." In order to turn those hens into the way in which they should go he locks them up about the middle of August where they can get nothing to eat and feeds them either sunflower seeds or cottonseed meal. This makes them shed their feathers so rapidly that in about a month's time their annual rest is over, and they begin to lay eggs and continue to do so all winter.

News and Notes.

Of the \$352,000,000 worth of farm produce shipped from the United States during the fiscal year 1901 more than half was disposed of in the British market. Our agricultural exports to that destination in the year mentioned had the exceptionally high value of \$498,000,000. Cotton was decidedly the largest factor in the trade.

A pluch in cucumber seed is reported by American Agriculturist.

The Statistical Sugar Trade Journal estimates the production of sugar beets and sugar in the United States at 1,777,639 tons of beets and 195,800 tons of sugar. Cane sugar is estimated at 787,000 tons.

A Maine bon man reported a profit of \$2.07 per bird in American Agriculturist's "money in poultry" contest.

It is said that Canada expects an influx of Americans this year to the number of at least 200,000.

Much importance is now attached to botany as a study in agricultural colleges.

American cattle have the reputation of being the healthiest in the world.

The Result of Moral Suasion.

Little Tommy—I want the hammer.
Mamma—No, Tommy can't have it.
Papa—My dear, you do not adopt the right course with that child. Now, instead of—
Tommy—I want the hammer.
Papa—Instead of meeting his request with a blunt refusal you should use moral suasion. Never arouse the—
Tommy—I want the hammer.
Papa—Never arouse the spirit of antagonism in his young breast. Use a little judgment, and—
Tommy—I want the hammer.
Papa—Use a little judgment, as I said, and seek to divert his mind in some other way.

Tommy—I want the hammer.
Papa—Now, Tommy, come look at the pretty pictures in the paper.
Tommy—I want the hammer.
Papa—Come. Papa will draw you a horse and an elephant with his pencil.
Tommy—I want the hammer.
Mamma—It doesn't seem to me—
Papa—No system is ever successful at the first trial. Besides, look at the example you—

Tommy—I want the hammer.
Papa—Look at the example you have set the child by always acceding to his wishes.

Mamma—! ! ! Well, I never!
Tommy—I want the hammer.
Papa—Doesn't papa's little boy know that if he had the hammer he might hit his little finger with it and make a bad little sore place?

Tommy—I want the hammer.
Papa—Or he might break the glass in the window or scar the chairs. Nice little boys—
Tommy—I want the hammer.
Papa—Nice lit—
Tommy—I want the hammer.
Papa—Come here! (Yanks Tommy over his knee and spansks him.) Now, will that be a lesson to you?

Tommy—I (boo boo) I want the (boo boo) hammer.
Papa—Jane, take that child upstairs and put him to bed.
Tommy—I want the ham—
Papa—Oh, thunder! Here, take the hammer!—Chicago Tribune.

Altruistic.

"What do you consider the greatest object of interest in England?" asked the interviewer.
"Well," answered the great lecturer from abroad, "I arrived here yesterday and—
"Of course," exclaimed the interviewer apologetically, "I meant the greatest object of interest next to yourself."—Tit-Bits.

Two Souls Without a Thought.
"Don't you sometimes have thoughts," asked the soulful young thing, "that are absolutely unutterable?"
"I do, miss," answered the old poet. "And sometimes when I am digging for a rhyme that won't come I have thoughts that are absolutely unprintable."—Buffalo Commercial.

After Which He Departed.

Augustus Aubrey—Do you know, I much prefer the society of ladies to any other.
Miss Cutting—So do I.

Retort.

Fussicus—And what would you say, sir, if I were to tell you you were not a gentleman?
Froctusius—I would immediately reach the conclusion that you and I really had more in common than I had thought we had.—Baltimore American.

Had His Approval.

"Did you enjoy the musicale?" inquired the friend.
"In a way," answered Mr. Cumrox. "It was a great deal better than listening to the conversation that would have occurred if there hadn't been any music."—Washington Star.

Woman's Way.

He—I hope you didn't believe what they said about me.
She—I make it a point never to believe more than half I hear.
He—But the trouble is you women generally believe the wrong half.—Brooklyn Life.

A Notable Locality.

"Are there any historic spots in this vicinity?" queried the tourist.
"Well, mum, right over there by that tree Bill Jorkins once had a pile of coal that weighed purty nigh two ton."—Bryan's Commoner.

Same Thing.

Foreigner—What do you mean by "land poor"?
American—Just what you mean by "title poor."—Detroit Free Press.

The Gaffer's Reverie.

[Evening in winter.]
The shadows fall along the hall,
The hills look old and hoary;
The day, at dawn so fair, is gone—
Another finished story.
Out in the breeze among the trees
The sparrows sit and shiver,
And lonely I sit here and sigh
And fret about my liver.

The sun is down behind the town,
The wharves hummed and burrled,
And now and then it snows again
In angry little swirls;
Out on the hills the clubhouse still
Above the bunkers rises;
Oh, for the day when people may
Resume their exercises! —Chicago Record-Herald.

Painkiller

(FERRY DAVIS')
the seaman's friend, for cholera, cramps or chills. It acts like magic. Take no substitute. Price 25c. a 50c.

W. E. Paul RANGES

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades),ENAMELED Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpets, Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

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Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

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JOINING THE OCEANS.

WHAT IT WILL COST TO COMPLETE THE PANAMA CANAL.

Why Uncle Sam Will Pay \$40,000,000 to the French Company—Work Already Done—Ten Years Required to Finish the Cut.

Now that the Panama canal treaty has been duly signed by the representatives of the United States and Colombia it is expected that work will be begun on the big ditch as soon after the ratification of the treaty by the senate and the Colombian congress as the American commission that will have charge of the work can organize a working force.

The official estimate of the time required to complete the Panama canal is ten years, and the estimated cost is \$184,000,000. The Walker commission thought it would take eight years to build a canal at Nicaragua, with a greater probability of exigencies arising to cause delay than at Panama. The estimated cost of maintenance and operation of the Panama canal is \$1,300,000 a year less than the proposed canal in Nicaragua. The Panama route from sea to sea has fewer locks and less curvature, both in degrees and miles.

There seems to be some doubt in the public mind as to what the \$40,000,000



MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF CANAL AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

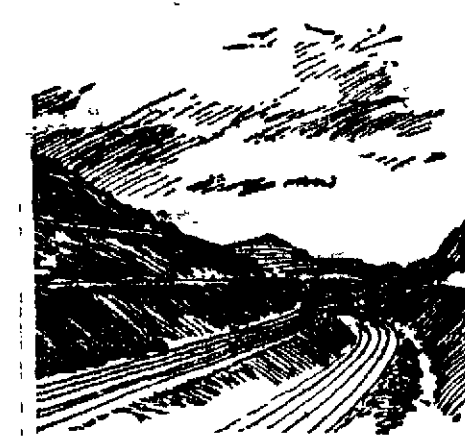
to be paid by the government to the Panama Canal company is for. The sum was agreed upon as a fair valuation for the plant and work already done. Very little of it represents the rights and concessions of the old company.

It is estimated that the excavation done on the route is worth \$27,000,000, while the Panama railroad stock at par is worth nearly \$7,000,000. The maps, drawings and records of the company are quoted at \$2,000,000 more, making \$36,000,000. To this has been added 10 per cent to cover omissions, bringing up the total to \$40,000,000.

The government will have turned over to it for this sum about 50,000 acres of land, which, with the land belonging to the railroad, will cover nearly all the ground required for building the canal. About 2,300 buildings will come into Uncle Sam's possession, among them being offices, quarters, storehouses, hospitals, shops and numerous other buildings of a miscellaneous nature.

There is also an immense amount of machinery, consisting of a floating plant of tugs, launches, dredges and spare parts, rolling plant of locomotive cars, etc., stationary and semi-stationary plant, including excavators, cranes and pumps. In addition to all this, there is a quantity of surveying and other instruments, office supplies and stationery, surgical and medical outfits and miscellaneous supplies covering thousands of items.

It is said that millions will have to be spent by the United States engineers in making Panama, Colon and



THE GREAT CULEBRA CUT.

the canal route sanitary before much work on the canal can be done. The Panama fever has already destroyed thousands of lives, and no one can live there long under existing conditions. As most of the natives are too lazy to work it is thought that negroes and Chinese will have to be imported to dig the canal.

The average temperature at the isthmus the year round is 80 degrees, and very few Americans can stand it. At present there are less than 100 Americans on the isthmus. They run the railroad and act as agents for steamship companies and home merchants.

The Culebra cut, where the new Panama company is still working, is the deepest artificial cut in the world. Here the ditch is 900 feet deep. About 600 West Indian negroes are working. Nothing has been done on any other part of the canal since the collapse of the De Lesseps company in 1880.

Uncle Sam has a big job before him, but he has the money and the men to push this mighty undertaking, so ten years hence in all probability the voyager by sea from the Atlantic to the Pacific will pass through the isthmus of Panama.

As Usual.

Household—1 overheard the misses talking a caller the other day that I was "no good."

Butler—Well, isn't that what listeners generally hear of themselves?—Chicago Tribune.

ENEMY OF MOSQUITOES.

Major Ross, Who Discovered Their Connection With Malaria.

Major Ronald Ross, who is soon to visit this country by invitation of the government to investigate malaria, is the discoverer of the connection between malaria and the bites of mosquitoes. Last December Major Ross



MAJOR RONALD ROSS.

was awarded the \$15,000 prize for medical research by the Nobel committee of the Norwegian academy.

Major Ross entered the Indian medical service in 1881 and some years later began the study of malaria, in which his reputation was attained. He is best known as the leader of the expedition of 1890 which discovered the malaria-bearing mosquitoes of West Africa.

A WOMAN LEGISLATOR.

Mrs. Ruble, Who Nominated Senator Teller, Is of Vermont Stock.

Mrs. Alice M. Ruble, member of the lower house of the Colorado legislature, who recently sprang into fame by nominating Henry M. Teller to succeed himself as United States senator, is serving her first term as a lawmaker.

Mrs. Ruble is a native of Vermont, her father having been a Kansas pioneer and a member of the old Blush family, to which several of the first families of Topeka belong. She has always been an earnest worker in the



MRS. ALICE M. RUBLE.

state suffrage association and has taken a keen interest in politics, although it was not until the last campaign that she consented to run for office.

Mrs. Ruble has soft gray hair, beautiful dark eyes and usually wears a gown of black satin relieved by white. A rose or bunch of violets is invariably tucked among the laces at her bodice. Mrs. Ruble is a graceful and fluent speaker.

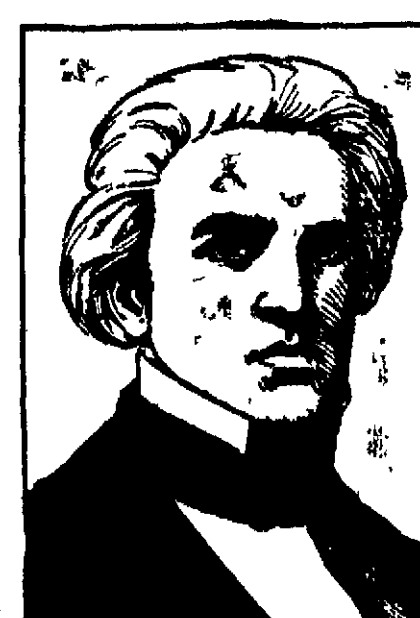
OUTLIVED HIS CONFRERES.

Judge Maxwell, One of the Two Survivors of the Confederate Senate.

Judge Augustus Emmett Maxwell of Pensacola, who at the age of eighty-three is about to retire from active labor, is one of the two surviving members of the Confederate senate. The other is Senator George G. Vest of Missouri.

Judge Maxwell is a native of Georgia, but has spent most of his busy life in Florida. He was a member of the Florida house of representatives in 1847, secretary of state in the succeeding year and state senator in 1849.

While state senator he was elected to congress, serving four years. In 1861



JUDGE AUGUSTUS E. MAXWELL.

he was made naval agent at Pensacola, but the next year he was an ardent member of the Confederate senate, holding that position until the war between the states had closed. In 1880 he was made one of the members of the state supreme court and later held a circuit judgeship and the office of chief justice.

Household—1 overheard the misses talking a caller the other day that I was "no good."

Butler—Well, isn't that what listeners generally hear of themselves?—Chicago Tribune.

RUSSIA MAKES NIHILISTS.

Brutality of an Employer Followed by Terrorism in the Courts.

The Arbeiter Zeitung, published in Vienna, gives full reports of the trials of several hundred Russian peasants at Nijni-Novgorod, Saratoff and Sormovo for participation in the political riots which took place in the early spring of last year, from which, it appears, that the proceedings were lively and at times dramatic.

At Nijni-Novgorod 440 peasants were tried before a special tribunal behind closed doors. The charge against them was that they had taken an active part in demonstrations at which shouts of "Down with the czar!" "Down with absolutism!" "Hurrah for political freedom!" were heard, at which revolutionary songs were sung and at which seditious speeches were delivered.

When called on to answer to the charge, the ringleader, Bikoof, said: "I have known nothing but poverty and misery all my life. I was hardly twelve years old when I first felt the sting of Cossack knouts. I was then employed in a factory at Lodz at a wage of sixpence a week. When the men, who were also paid the same scale, asked for higher wages, the proprietor told the authorities that his men were all revolutionists and asked for military aid to keep them in order."

"Fifteen hundred Cossacks were immediately sent. The proprietor made them drunk and then turned them loose among the workmen on his premises. The result was too awful for the human mind to imagine. I myself saw a young girl's eyes poked out of their sockets. I was wounded and suffered from the effects of the injury for years afterward. That was my first experience of the benevolent government of the czar, and since then I have had only too many more of the same kind."

Another of the accused, named Samila, said that he had been sentenced to fifteen months' solitary confinement for organizing a society for the study of Russian literature, to two years' hard labor for having five books on socialism in his possession and to three years' hard labor on the mere suspicion of having sympathized with a revolutionary agitation carried on in his district. He said that the injustice that he had experienced had made him so desperate that he felt himself to be an enemy of a government that tolerated such atrocities being practiced in its name.

At Saratoff the counsel for the defense declared that they fully sympathized with the political views of the accused. One of them declared that the government would do better to erect schools than scaffolds, and another said that chance alone had prevented him from being in the dock by the side of the prisoners. The presiding judge sentenced six lawyers to six months' solitary confinement for contempt of court committed by utterances of this kind.

One of the accused, Ochaniina, made a long speech in defense of his position, saying:

"In Russia nine-tenths of the people are slowly starving, yet the government has no better remedy than to shoot down workmen and students by the hundred."

At the climax of his speech Ochaniina was overpowered by his feelings and fell back in a dead faint.

Another prisoner, named Jeffinoff, shouted at the top of his voice:

"I despise you all. Do with me what you like. I am past caring what becomes of me, thanks to your system of misrule."

The presiding judge ordered Jeffinoff to be removed, and he was dragged out of court struggling and shouting:

"Mr. President, you are nothing but the czar's flunky."

Sentences varying from lifelong exile in Siberia to two years' hard labor were passed. None of the accused was acquitted. Those banished to Siberia included nearly a hundred women and several youths under eighteen years of age.

A report of the trial containing the utterances of the prisoners and their advocates has been circulated throughout Russia by the socialist party, and it has produced a great impression on thousands of readers.

Growth of A. F. of L.

The phenomenal growth of the American Federation of Labor is shown by the statement that during 1902 eight national unions were formed and charters were issued to fourteen national and international unions, six state branches, 127 central labor unions, 377 local trade and federal labor unions. It is also reported that at the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1902, there were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor national and international unions with approximately 14,000 local unions under their direct jurisdiction, 97 state federations, 26 central bodies, 424 local trade and labor unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, a charter, 1,483.

During the eleven months ending Oct. 1, 1902, there were organized and chartered by the affiliated national unions and by the American Federation of Labor direct 3,500 local unions, with a membership of 300,000.

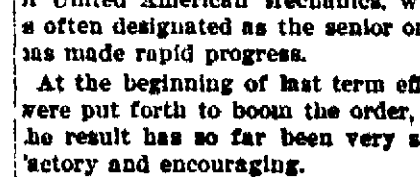
New York Unions.

The increase in the aggregate membership of the New York unions has of late been unprecedented, having been \$2,000, or about 20 per cent, in the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1902, and of this gain all but about 3,000 were made since April 1. Between April 1 and Oct. 1 the net gain in unions was 299, so that at the latter date the number of unions recorded by the bureau of labor statistics was 1,229, with a total membership of 325,401, of whom 112,502 were men and 15,507 were women.

The records of the fraternal insurance orders show less of defalcation and dishonesty in management than any enterprise of like magnitude in the world.

Most of the fraternal organizations in this country began the year 1903 in better financial condition than ever before.

There are about 40,000 colored Masons in the United States and Canada.



The Paris exposition of 1900 has awarded the Ancient Order of Hibernians a beautiful bronze medal because of its general excellence as an organization.

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TOO LATE.

Penelope is passing fair, Heigho heigho!

With glad blue eyes and golden hair And all the soft besting charm Of rosy lip and round arm And dimpled cheek aglow, Heigho!

Who deftly drew her winsome face? Heigho heigho! The silent canvas gives no trace, But faith, whatever painter's brush Concealed and caught that tender blush, He loved the maid I love, Heigho!

For him the smile, for him the praise, Heigho heigho! While I can only sit and gaze, Ah, pitiful, malign decree! Penelope is not for me, Though I'm for her, and so Heigho!

Her picture hangs upon my wall, Heigho, heigho! My heart were hers beyond recall Had she been born in sixty-eight Or I by some auspicious fate, Two hundred years ago, Heigho!

—Boston Evening Transcript.

The Divine Right.

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Who deftly drew her winsome face? Heigho heigho! The silent canvas gives no trace, But faith, whatever painter's brush Concealed and caught that tender blush, He loved the maid I love, Heigho!

For him the smile, for him the praise, Heigho heigho! While I can only sit and gaze, Ah, pitiful, malign decree! Penelope is not for me, Though I'm for her, and so Heigho!

Her picture hangs upon my wall, Heigho, heigho! My heart were hers beyond recall Had she been born in sixty-eight Or I by some auspicious fate, Two hundred years ago, Heigho!

—Boston Evening Transcript.

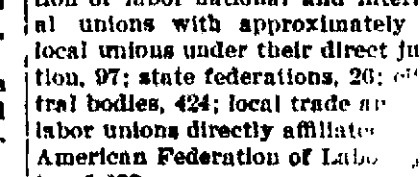
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Not More Than Their Cost.

Insurance Adjuster—Don't you think you have placed a rather high estimate upon the articles destroyed? Your total is \$1,200. Now, I'm pretty well convinced the entire lot could be duplicated for less than a quarter of that sum.

Policy Holder—I gave you just what the things cost; not a cent more. I bought them all at our last church fair.

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THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 27, 1824.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.
Terms \$4.00 a year, when paid in advance, with a month's extra copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.
Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

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SPORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Telephone 77-4

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second class mail matter.

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1903.

The Canadians are indignant that the terms of the state department of the United States for a convention of six members, three to be appointed by the United States and three by England, to settle the Alaska boundary question, have been accepted by England; and a Montreal paper says that "The conclusion which every one seems to have arrived at is that, as in the case of the Maine boundary, and later of the Oregon line, the interests of Canada are bound to be sacrificed." If Canada's interests are "sacrificed" by this convention in the same way they were in the settlement of the Maine and Oregon boundary disputes, the Canadians will have no cause to grumble, for by the Ashburton treaty Canada got a large slice of valuable territory that belonged to Maine, and when James K. Polk settled the Oregon question in accordance with the terms agreed upon by James Buchanan as secretary of state, the boundary of Oregon was moved southward from 54 degrees, 40 minutes north latitude to the 49th parallel, giving Canada enough United States territory to make a half-dozen big states. The trouble with the Canadians is, that they fear the United States will not submit to be bullied this time. The terms now accepted by England are identical with those rejected by that country four years ago at the demand of Canada.

The Canadians contended that the Ashburton treaty was a precedent to which they were entitled to lay claim until after the discovery of gold in Alaska; this little preliminary settled, Canada was willing to submit to arbitration the question of how large a part of what remained of Alaska should be left in possession of the United States, and how much Canada should take. England evidently declines to back up this pretty little program of Canada's any longer, and that is where the shoe pinches, for Canada. But the boundary commission now agreed upon between England and the United States is not a commission of arbitration; each country is to appoint three of its members, and there is no provision for an umpire in case each side should hold out for the contention of the country it represents. There is no possibility of a decision being rendered unless one or more of the American commissioners should accept the Canadian contention as well founded, which our government seems to have no fear of, or one or more of the British commissioners should accept the American contention as being unassailable, which Canada evidently fears will be the result of the conference.

PENCIL POINTS.

South Carolina's escutcheon will long bear the Tillman stain.

The Hague court might get more business if its advertising was in better hands.

Devery must be pretty bad when even Tammany refuses to countenance him.

The magician of the old time fairy tale was a tame performer compared with the modern trust organizer who

can triple the value of an industrial property by writing a few words on a piece of paper.

When Minister Bowen returns to Caracas the Venezuelans will probably want to elect him president.

Even the great American dollar will probably not tempt Mascagni to face the great American writ of attachment, again.

After all, if there were no free silverites or anti-imperialists we should be deprived of a great deal of innocent amusement.

The sultan of Morocco managed to hang on to his throne, but it cost him so much to do it that he may have to sell his automobile.

If "Elijah" Dowie invades New York, the American metropolises will have a freak of a new variety to add to its already long list.

The discussion as to who is the greatest American writer could probably be easily settled to his own satisfaction by Richard Harding Davis.

Richard Mansfield may have an exalted opinion of himself, but unlike Sir Henry Irving he doesn't charge a week's salary for the privilege of seeing him act.

When the triple-alliance can't even frighten Venezuela, it would seem to be about time for its members to go 'way back in the wings and sit down on the floor.

Mrs. John W. Gates will not receive a great deal of sympathy on account of the loss of her \$10,000 cloak. Mrs. Gates, by the exercise of strict economy, can afford a new one.

If the southerners prefer to have their postoffices closed rather than allow the president's appointees to remain in peaceful charge of them, we suppose it is their privilege to get along without the mail service as long as they please.

FUNCTIONS OF JOURNALISM.

Views of Lyman Abbott On a Much Discussed Point.

"The daily press does right in reporting vice and crime. We ought to know the evil things that are going on in the world. We don't want an index expurgatorius; we don't want a censor, either at Washington or in a Chicago editorial chair, to tell us what we may read. I am not a censor of anything."

"Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Herald, said today:

"The Daily News-Tribune of New York has been the first of a series of discussions on problems in religious education which President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago has provided for Sunday afternoons this winter.

When he declared that the daily papers should publish facts about vice and crime, Dr. Abbott was discussing the point that all people, whatever their religion, have a right to demand of the daily papers men of character for editors and reporters. He said in part:

"The daily newspaper is a history of current life. Its business is to tell us what went on in the world yesterday. It is first of all a reporter. The enterprise of the American journal is beyond all praise. But we have a right to ask for something more than enterprise. We have no right to ask

COMMON SENSE AND CONSUMPTION

The treatment of consumption is every year becoming more successful. The majority of cases can be cured if taken in time. Not more medicine but more common sense is the cause of the improvement.

Fresh air, good climate, food, clothing, exercise, all these are important features of common sense treatment.

As a builder of flesh and restorer of strength Scott's Emulsion is still unequalled. The special action of Scott's Emulsion on the lungs is as much of a mystery as ever—but an undoubted fact.

Common sense and Scott's Emulsion is good treatment.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

IT MATTERS NOT

How Sick You Are or How Many Physicians Have Failed to Help You.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will Cure You if a Cure is Possible.

Doctors are not infallible and there are many instances where they have decided a case was hopeless and then the patients astonished everyone by getting well and the cause of their cure was Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. A case in point is that of James Lettuce of Canajoharie, N. Y., who writes:

"Some years ago I was attacked with pains in my back and in that were laid in the extreme. I could not control my kidneys at all and what came from them was mucous and blood. I was in a terrible state and suffered miserably. A prominent physician of Albany, N. Y., decided that an operation was all that would save me. I decided that and commenced to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I felt better almost instantly. When I had taken about two bottles, the flow from the back was much clearer, the pain stopped, and I was saved from the surgeon's knife and am now well."

Dr. W. H. Morse, the famous physician of Westfield, N. J., has this to say of this great medicine:

"I have known it to cure chronic inflammation of the kidneys, and the attending physician pronounced the case incurable."

No form of kidney, liver, bladder or blood disease, or the distressing sicknesses so common to women, can long withstand the great curative power of this famous specific. Its record of cures has made it famous in medical circles everywhere.

It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cures Old Sores, Skin and Scrofulous Diseases. See.

The newspaper to select only the pleasant things for us to read.

"We do, however, have a right to ask to have the vice and crime painted with just discrimination. The way in which it will be painted depends on who holds the pen. A New York wit is reported to have said that he read a certain morning paper because it made vice so attractive and a certain evening paper because it made virtue so repulsive. We want the opposite, so that vice shall be repulsive and virtue attractive."

"We have a right to ask that the daily newspaper shall preserve a fair proportion between the events of the day; that it shall not present a distorted picture, that it shall not make you think that all the events of the day are crime. We have a right to ask that the great ethical and moral movements shall be recorded, and so recorded that they shall be interesting and simple to comprehend. I am not asking that the newspaper should be an eminence to institutionalism, but simply that it should be a fair proportion between the events of the day."

The daily press should be more of a reporter. It should be an interpreter. The tendency of human life is development of justice, mercy, kindness, reverence and love. We have a right to ask the press to interpret all events in relation to this progress.

"We want to know what is the significance, for example, of this great struggle between coal miners and operators. Does it forecast a better organization of labor? Does it look toward a better organization of capital, toward a better understanding between the two? Is it a movement toward more clearly defined classes? And are we to prepare ourselves for a war between labor and capital, a war between classes as there was a war between sections?"

"These are big questions. We want men who have a large outlook, who have insight and foresight, to tell us, busy as we are with our work, the meaning of events."

"It is too much to ask the daily press to tell the truth, but we have a right to ask that the daily press try to tell the truth. We have a right to ask for reverence as well as truth. It is not the business of the daily press to give the people simply what they want. The daily press ought to be in the same category with a great university. To take a commercial illustration, has a grover in East New York a right to give children green fruit? Is it right for a newspaper to regard itself as something more than a great commercial enterprise?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

The late Dr. John Fiske's wonderful clearness of perception, his depth of thought, his genuine scholarship, and the brilliancy of his style, have caused his writings to be sought for by all classes of readers, more and more each year, as these qualities come to be more widely known. It is for this reason that the new subscription standard library edition has been prepared by his publishers, Houghton, and Co., to bring within convenient compass a series of uniform volumes, comprising not only his historical works, which are perhaps the best known, but also those fine contributions in the fields of Philosophy, Science, and Religion which have raised the name of Dr. Fiske to the highest rank among the great authors of recent times.

VERDICT NOT RETURNED.

Jury Reaches No Decision In H. T. Smith Case.

Witnesses Testify That Man's Death Was Due To Accident.

Motorman Holmes Will Probably Be Freed From All Blame.

Exeter, Feb. 3.—The jury in the case of H. T. Smith, who was killed on the Portsmouth and Exeter electric railway Sunday night sat in Exeter today.

The first witness was Dr. Walter Tuttle. He said that he had viewed the body in the undertaker's rooms. The skull was completely crushed, the face was unrecognizable and the breast and back bones were broken. There was no evidence of alcohol and it was his opinion that death was due entirely to accident.

The second witness was E. W. Holmes of Greenland, motorman of the car which ran over Smith. He testified that the car was running at half speed through a switch when he saw the body of a man lying on the track as far ahead of the car as the headlight would render objects distinguishable. He was unable to estimate the distance. He reversed the brakes, but there was not time to bring the car to a standstill. It passed over the body in spite of all he could do and half left the iron.

Conductor Frank Philbrick of North Hampton corroborated the motorman's statements. He said that there were three passengers on the car Mrs. Amy Smith and Horace Sarnborn of Stratham and John Reardon of Portsmouth.

The other witnesses called were Harry W. Gowen and Fred W. Severance of Stratham, conductors in the employ of the railway company, and John H. Hall, a track greaser, of Exeter.

The jury rendered no verdict, but will meet and decide on one later. It is not likely that any blame will be attached to the motorman, but the question as to whether the lights and fenders now used on the cars are suitable will be considered.

Charles Mitchell, who was well known as a pugilistic poser, is said to be worth \$200,000, while many men who understand five or six languages have difficulty in getting positions that pay \$1,500 a year and are exceptionally fortunate if they get together \$20,000 in the course of a lifetime. Here is a condition of affairs worthy of the analysis of some college professor.

It must be gratifying to the Duke of Manchester to know that he was not entirely forgotten during his absence from this country. Upon landing in New York the other day his grace was most cordially received by a deputy sheriff with a writ of attachment.

The German navy has discovered that there is quite a difference between sinking defenseless ships and tackling real forts.

A PICTURE

Of health, we say of a perfectly healthy woman, and it is a picture everyone loves to look upon. All the pictures of all the artists who have ever painted the glory and beauty of womanhood, are only copies and imitations of this picture.



Never artist mixed a color on his palette that can vie with the hues which tint a healthy woman's cheeks.

Why should this charm be sacrificed to sickness? It need not be, in rare cases. The general health of woman is so linked with the local womanly health that wasted cheek and sunken eye are in general but evidences of womanly diseases. Cure the diseases and the physical health is restored.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the ills of women. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, of Tanner, Gilmer Co., W. Va., writes: "I shall always recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' for they cured me when doctors and other medicines failed. For fifteen years I suffered untold misery. When I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicine, I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I could not lie down to sleep, and everything I ate would almost cramp me to death. Was very nervous and could hardly walk across the room. I only weighed ninety pounds when I commenced taking these medicines six years ago; now I weigh one hundred and forty pounds and am having better health than ever before. My friends all say they can hardly believe that I am the same person, after being sick so long. I have changed to be robust and rosy checked."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

IF YOU WISH
To Eat Well,
Sleep Well,
And Work Well,
TAKE
Beecham's Pills
You will Eat well,
You will Sleep well,
You will Work well.

BECAUSE, by their specific action on the Digestive Organs, Beecham's Pills remove the sensation of fullness and oppression commonly experienced, give the appetite "edge," and restore the stomach to healthy and natural function.

BECAUSE Beecham's Pills gently calm irritation of the Nervous System, while by their stimulative and cleansing action upon the Liver and Kidneys, digestion proceeds with normal regularity, so that at night the tranquilized mind and body are prepared for "Nature's sweet restorer"—peaceful slumber. Should one feel restless after an exciting or convivial evening, a dose of Beecham's Pills will quickly induce refreshing sleep.

BECAUSE Beecham's Pills bring about the proper assimilation of the food taken, give tone to the stomach, purify the blood, invigorate the Nervous System, add force to the muscles, and thus endue the worker—mental or physical—with renewed energy and power.

Sold Everywhere in Boxes, 10 cents and 25 cents.

Music Hall.

F. W. HARTFORD. MANAGER.

Friday Evening, February 6th.

An Attraction Worthy of Your Patronage,

JOSEPH SANTLEY

America's Greatest Boy Actor, as JIMMIE, in

"A Boy of the Streets"

BY CHAS. T. VINCENT.

The Largest Melodramatic Production on the Road.

100 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE 100

The Garret

Jimmie's adopted home. The struggle for bread.

The Great N. Y. State Reformatory

The Schoolroom. Cruelty to Children

Sullivan Alley

Jimmie's Daring Escape.

The Tenement

The Most Crowded Building in the World

30 The Orphan Boys 30

By Permission of the N. Y. State School Commissioners.

Annual Clearance Sale of Men's Suits to close all broken lines.

Extra Quality and Finely Made Suits at \$7.75 and \$10.50 in Men's Sizes, and a lot of Boys' Long Pant Suits at \$5.00, to close out before stock account.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

SNOW SHOVELS. SLEIGH BELLS

AXES

SKATES

Try one of our new Safety Razors.

Rider & Cotton

65 MARKET STREET.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the tarring and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bones in addition to work at the cemeteries he will do tarring and grading in the city at short notice. Cemetery lots for sale, also Loans and Turfing done at his residence, corner of Richards avenue and North street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Hammon, corner to S. R. Platts, 50 Market street, will receive prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN.

Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST NO NOISE

311 Market St. Telephone 84.

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres., James Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 482.

Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hott;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Serg. at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Pelce hall, second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 308.

Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Brainard Hersey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jere. Conhig;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drielande;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Pelce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

UNION NO. 14.

Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amazeen.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE

Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

Office Hours:

10 to 12 A. M. 2 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.

Residence, 98 State St.

Office, 20 Congress St.

Portsmouth, N. H.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

PASSED BY HOUSE.

Bill Providing For Ports-
men's High School.

Measures Taken To Protect The
State's Forestry Interests.

Winston Churchill's Patriotic Instruction
Act Also Receives Approval.

Concord, Feb. 3.—The fifth legis-
lative week opened this morning in
each branch of the legislature. The
morning session lasted until 12
o'clock, and adjournment followed
until 3 o'clock p. m. There were many
absentees on account of the number
of visitors to the Normal school at
Plymouth and the Massachusetts
school for the feeble-minded.

The house opened today by killing
the bill which provided for a bounty
on bears. One or two bills of local
importance were passed, and a large
number made ready for a third read-
ing at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Whittemore of
Dover, the bill passed two years ago
relative to political caucuses and
conventions was made applicable to
the city of Dover. Col. Winston
Churchill had the rules suspended in
order that one of his pet measures
might be placed upon its third read-
ing and final passage this morning.
It was an amendment to the public
statutes relating to courses of stu-
dy, so that in high schools the
courses may include reasonable in-
struction in the constitution of the
United States and the constitution of
New Hampshire. The bill passed
without objection.

The house also passed under a
suspension of the rules the bill au-
thorizing the city of Portsmouth to
raise money and issue bonds for a
new high school building.

Speaker Cheney read a letter of in-
vitation to the members of the house
to attend the state reception and ball
on Wednesday evening, February 18.
The tickets for gentleman and lady
are to be obtained at the office of the
commissioner of labor and the price
is \$5.00.

President Hoitt laid before the sen-
ate today a petition from the W. C.
T. U. of the state asking for the re-
tention of the prohibitory law. The
petition was referred to the judi-
ciary committee. A hearing was begun
before the house railroad committee
this morning on Senator Remick's
bill to incorporate the Littleton,
Bethlehem and Franconia electric
railway. The opposition of the sum-
mer interests of the town of Bethle-
hem has not abated one jot or tittle
since the measure was proposed and
defeated two years ago.

The plan for forest preservation
in New Hampshire, proposed by Rep-
resentative Winston Churchill of
Cornish secured the passage this af-
ternoon in the house of the joint res-
olution to appropriate \$5000 for a
forestry survey of the White Moun-
tain region and an act authorizing the
exemption from taxation on a gradu-
ated scale of lands planted to tim-
ber or lands on which lumbering in-
terests are conducted on scientific
forestry principles.

A bill adding "inability to manage
his affairs with prudence" to the list
of legal causes for the appointment
of a guardian received the approval
of the house. Acts forbidding catch-
ing lake trout for sale and requiring
school boards to purchase United
States flags for schoolhouses
not already so equipped
were passed and the limit of popu-
lation for cities in which the Austral-
ian ballot caucus law is obligatory
was reduced from 15,000 to 12,000.
The forestry commissioners were
granted police powers over public
parks and acts to repeal the charter
of the Massabesic Horse Railway
company and to change the name of
the New Hampshire Conference sem-
inary and Female college to Tilton
seminary were approved.

A bill was killed which prohibited
fishing on Sunday.

REBELS ROUTED.

Venezuelan Revolutionists Receive A
Crushing Defeat.

Caracas, Feb. 3.—The government
troops under Gen. Alcantara, a gradu-
ate of West Point, have defeated a
force of rebels, numbering 900, under
the revolutionary general, Ducharme,
on the Camatagua river, about 50
miles south of Caracas. The rebels
were routed, their ammunition and
230 prisoners being captured. On the
receipt of the news the prices on the

ALL THE SHIPPING NEWS EXCLUSIVE FEATURE OF THE BOSTON HERALD

stock exchange jumped 4 points.

Since the rout of Gen. Matos and
his army of 10,000 men by President
Castro at La Victoria on Oct. 18, the
remnants of the rebel forces have
been dispersed in all directions.
These scattered bodies of rebels, be-
lieving, as reported by Gen. Matos'
committee, that arms and ammuni-
tion had been landed, have lately re-
united and to the number of about
2000, under Generals Rolando and
Ducharme, assembled at Alta Gracia
at the entrance of the Gulf of Mara-
calbo, a village 60 miles south of
Caracas.

Gen. Ducharme with 800 men ad-
vanced up the Camatagua river.
President Castro sent a force of 1000
troops against him under Gen. Alcan-
tara, who took the rebels by surprise
and destroyed them after 7 hours'
fighting.

CASEY WILL BE THERE.

Ordered To Honduras To Protect
American Interests.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Disturbed
conditions in Honduras growing out
of the recent presidential election in
that country have caused certain
American commercial interests to ap-
ply to the government here for pro-
tection from anticipated damage to
their properties. The following or-
der was sent by Acting Secretary
Dapling to Admiral Casey at San
Francisco today:

"Confirming the department's tele-
gram of this date, you will please
proceed with the vessels of your
squadron to Amalapa, Honduras. The
department is informed that a revolu-
tionary has broken out in Honduras
and you will confer with the United
States minister to Honduras and the
United States consul at Amalapa in
reference to the protection of Amer-
ican interests in Honduras. The de-
partment desires that you shall keep
your squadron together as it is the
intention of the department, wherev-
er possible, to have the vessels of the
squadron cruise in company."

AN IMMENSE BUILDING.

It Will Replace The New York Grand
Central Station.

New York, Feb. 3.—The plan of
the New York Central railroad to
build a 20 story structure covering
the entire site of the present Grand
Central station became public today
at a meeting of the board of trust-
ees.

The proposed new building will
comprise a large hotel, a department
store and offices, besides the regular
station and underground connections
with the subway. Engineers are now
at work on the plans.

A DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT.

Gov. Long's Condition Gives Every
Reason For Hope.

Boston, Feb. 3.—The following
bulletin on the condition of Gov.
Long was issued at 11 o'clock to-
night:

"Mr. Long has had a comfortable
and quiet day. His mind is clearer
and he has made a distinct though
slight improvement."

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

will positively cure deep-seated
COUGHS,
COLDS,
CROUP.

A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold.
A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough.
Sold by all Druggists.

IN SUNNY AFRICA.

A Clever Song, And A Quick Hit.

Every once in a while some song
writer is fortunate enough to write
a song that is known as a "quick
hit." In this one particular instance it
is Ted S. Barron, who is now in
charge of the Chicago offices of Leo
Feist, and author of "In Sunny Af-
rica."

"In Sunny Africa" is also known
as a "jungle" song, being out of the
ordinary run of songs, possessing a
peculiar swing and fascination that
is pretty hard to describe. Cooper
and Bailey, who seldom misjudge a
song, are making a wonderfully big
hit everywhere with it, and too much
cannot be said in praise of their cle-
ver rendition of the clever song.
While Cooper and Bailey are scoring
heavily with the song, other clever
people are meeting with the same
success in other cities. For instance,
Margaret Ashton (who is now in Aus-
tralia), Clarice Vance, Zelma Ravi-
ston, Andrew O'Neill, Jules Bennett,
the Browning Sisters, Edwina Mer-
cier, Katherine Trayer, Emilie Benner,
and a score of others are not only
pleased with "In Sunny Africa," but
are very enthusiastic in its praise.

The fact that so many clever ar-
tists recommend the song, when it
has been published only a few
weeks, speaks volumes in its favor.
It will be well worth your while to
send for a copy of this song. Mr.
Feist will be pleased to furnish you
with a copy, also an orchestration, in
any key you wish it. So don't forget,
out send today, you know the ad-
dress, Feist Building, New York—
New York Dramatic Mirror, Jan. 28.



A good, active and painstaking finan-
cier is a treasure for any lodge and
should be valued as such and kept in
the position as long as he is willing to
serve.

Grand Master Wetmore of Michigaz
kept the members hustling during
1902, and the result was a splendid
gain in membership for the year.

At the last election in California
Master Workman Pardee of Oak Leaf
lodge was elected governor, and Past
Master Workman Cury of Yerba Buena
lodge was elected secretary of state.

A member should not rest content un-
til he has brought at least one new
member into the order in 1903.

The grand lodge of Pennsylvania has
attained a membership of nearly 17,000
and is looking forward with a hope of
eventually heading the A. O. U. W.
columns as the banner jurisdiction.

Knights of Khorassan.

The imperial prince has decided that
a Pythian holding a withdrawal card
from his lodge is not eligible to mem-
bership in the D. O. K. K.

Warrant of authority for a new tem-
ple in Seattle, Wash., has been issued.

The imperial prince visited Colum-
bus, O., recently, and the result will
be the reorganization of Bakoo temple,
which was suspended last spring.

Artisans' Order.

The order closed the year with all
death claims and bills paid in full.

There were over 1,300 initiations dur-
ing 1902, a very substantial increase as
compared with the work of previous
years.

Many new members were secured
and several new assemblies instituted
in January.

At last accounts Mr. Rockefeller was
worrying along with the same poor old
stomach, though he is willing to pay
\$1,000,000 for a new one.

It looks as though China was getting
ready to "stand pat" on the indemnity
question.

Dyspepsia—bane of human exis-
tence. Burdock Blood Bitters cures
it, promptly, permanently. Regulates
and tones the stomach.



TRIBUTES TO MISS CROSMAN.

Boston Evening Transcript: What
Henrietta Crosman did last night was
to score an instant triumph, to carry
a packed house of critical Boston
theatre-goers by storm and to so in-
tense her charming personality and
buoyant impetuosity into the piece
that she seems destined to win a long
engagement. Miss Crosman's art was
or an order to give an evening of pure



Henrietta Crosman.

delight. * * * Miss Crosman be-
comes a matinee idol, a personage to
win favor from the first. Her art is
the quintessence of that genius which
is an infinite capacity for taking
pains. Her expression of emotion is
poetic, sympathetic, convincing. In
her coquetry she is piquantly girlish,
in her drollery exquisite in her dash
and bravado genuinely and sincerely
human. * * * The Sword of the King
is a play which will give a thoroughly
delightful evening's amusement.

GRAPHICALLY PORTRAYED.

"Hallowe'en among the tene-
ments" is graphically portrayed in
Charles T. Vincent's new four act
melodrama, A Boy of the Streets, that
Samuel Blair will present at Music
hall next Friday night. This is one
of the picturesque scenes of the great
metropolis. It is drawn from life and
is without a flaw in its caricature.
The stage picture is a reproduction of
real life and is not overdrawn.

"Jimmy," a poor newsboy, is the
hero of the play and Joseph Santley
has been engaged for this part. He is
a waif of the streets and the victim
of a man who spends the boy's earn-
ings selling newspapers, in drink.
The boy is finally sent to a refuge and
there suffers flogging. In this scene
the famous Elmira, N. Y., reforma-
tory treatment of some of the boys
there is vividly portrayed. "Jimmy"
escapes. He is made of sterling stuff
and like all boys of his kind he "wins
out" and the play terminates rep-
resenting him as a little hero.

MISS CROSMAN AT HER BEST.

The one notable dramatic event in
this city this season will be the ap-
pearance of Miss Henrietta Crosman
at Music hall in her great New York
success, The Sword of the King. Miss
Crosman had attained great distinc-
tion in former work, particularly that
of Rosalind, Nance Oldfield and Mad-
eline, but nothing she ever attempt-
ed has received such praise as has
her achievement in her latest play,
The Sword of the King. Every New
York and Boston dramatic writer
without exception was unstinted in
tributes to this talented artist. No
player ever received such unqualified
eulogies. That the public agrees
with the critics is proven by the fact
that hundreds have been turned away
from the theatre, unable to gain ad-
mittance to see Miss Crosman. Not
only was her character portrayal con-
sidered the most artistic of her dra-
matic career, but she received the
highest commendation for the mag-
nificent manner in which The Sword
of the King was presented. The scen-
ery represents the highest skill of
the scene painter's art. It is rich and
beautiful, the product of the studios
of L. C. Young. The costumes are
of rare beauty and cost many thou-
sands of dollars. They were designed

by Mme. C. F. Siddle and were made
by Maurice Herrmann. All the
properties were especially manufac-
tured for the play by Edward Siddle
of the Metropolitan Opera house. Fur-
niture, armour and all accessories are
of the most beautiful description, are
historically correct and were espe-
cially made for this production. The
incidental music was composed by
William Furst, orchestra director of
the Empire theatre, New York. Miss
Crosman has surrounded herself with
the strongest company ever organ-
ized to support a star. The cast in-
cludes White Whittelsey, Sheridan
Block, who was for many years lead-
ing man for Richard Mansfield; Hen-
ry Bergman, a widely known charac-
ter actor; Barton Hill, a veteran of
the drama; Gertrude Bennett; Ida
Vernon; Addison Pitt and others
equally as well known in New York
and throughout the country. Miss
Crosman in this city will present the
entire New York production, identi-
cally as seen in the phenomenal suc-
cessful run at Wallack's theatre, New
York, and the Tremont theatre, Bos-
ton. Two cars are required to carry
the scenery, from which can be had
an idea of its massiveness. The play
is strong in action, bright in comedy
and is the work of Ronald MacDon-
ald, a well known literary man.

STREET LIFE FAITHFULLY DE- PICTED.

A newsboy without a home is a
friendless wanderer in the streets.
He is "cuffed" and frequently mal-
treated, especially if he falls into the
hands of a worthless, drunken man.
This is often the case in a great city
where there are always men so mean
that they take advantage of a little
newsboy seeking to earn an honest
living. This boy is often found to be
a prince in rags. But his surround-
ings sometimes lead him astray. It
is no wonder, for it is frequently
found that he is the victim of disso-
lute parents who take his hard-
earned pennies and spend them in
"booze," or mixed ale. Yet the boy
keeps on working to make a future
for himself. The restraint of parents,
loose and otherwise in habits, fre-
quently makes such a boy desperate
and he naturally wants to escape
from his thralldom. These features
are illustrated in A Boy of the Streets
to be presented at Music hall, Fri-
day evening.

It is a four act melodrama dealing
with the life of a waif, struggling
against the odds of life.

LITERARY NOTES.

A novel by Vance Thompson will
be published early this month by J.
B. Lippincott Company under the
title "Spinners of Life." Mr. Thomp-
son has been in this country for the
past two months arranging for the
publication of this book and for the
staging of a new play by him which
Belasco will bring out. He has but
recently returned to Paris, which for
some years has been his residence.
Mr. Thompson has had a varied ex-
perience as journalist, author, and
playwright, and is a graduate of both
American and German universities;
and as a writer upon many subjects
and with special skill and interest
upon current events and social life,
as illustrated in his correspondence
from Paris, he is well known to many
thousands of readers. His new novel
is said to develop the esoteric interest
and to be the most matured and
strongest thing he has yet done.

A Southern novel of unusual char-
acter, to be published early this
spring under the title "A Tar-Heel
Baron," will introduce a new writer
and one whose appreciations of senti-
ment and humor of a certain part
of North Carolina is likely to win her
many readers. This is Mrs. M. S.
Clarke Pelton, who resides near Ashe-
ville, North Carolina, and her story
has to do with a gallant and brave
German gentleman who comes as a
stranger into the little settlement. It
is a study of character, at the same
time a love story which deals with
contemporary figures and conditions.

The fifteenth century morality
plays, of which "Everyman" recently
produced in New York and Boston is
one, were, according to Prof. Simonds
recent "History of English Litera-
ture," among the earliest plays to be
performed by professional actors. Ex-
hibitions were given in the halls of
nobility, in intervals of banquets, and
on holidays in the open squares of
towns.

The first publication in England
reserving the name of a real newspa-
per, says Prof. W. E. Simonds in his
"Student's History of English Litera-
ture," published by Houghton, Mifflin
& Co., was "The Daily Courant,"
which ran for 30 years from 1702.

For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Anker-Pain-Expeller has been
used for children's teething. It is a child
friendly, gentle, and safe. It cures colic,
coughs, and all the ailments of infancy.
It is the best remedy for Diarrhoea.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The big fair begins Feb. 16.

HILL'S

CASCARA QUININE

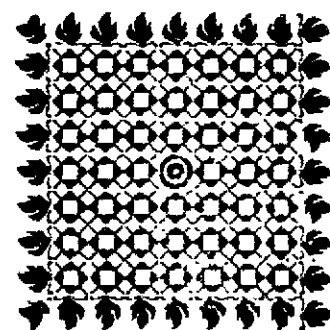
CURES
COLDS
IN 24 HOURS.

CURES
LAGRIPPE
IN 3 DAYS.

NO BETTER REMEDY KNOWN FOR HEADACHE

35 TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS.

BE SURE TO GET HILL'S. IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE.



A BONANZA AT HOME.

THE COUNTY FAIR & MUSICAL RAIL-
WAY has been in operation for 3 years, and in
that time has netted its owner \$125,000 and its
cost of \$30,000. We have the sole right to this
amusement at Revere Beach, Mass., and shall
add many patented attractions. It will be
located 1/2 mile from the State Fair House
and on the State Boulevard.

WE GUARANTEE 10 PER CENT.

We GUARANTEE 10 per cent. and much
larger dividends are likely to be earned. This
stock will be for sale only a limited time. Ad-
vertising may stop in January, and if you want
any stock you must be prompt. Only 25,000
shares are offered. When the buildings are up
and the enterprise earning money, you will be
too late; then no stock can be had. Not less
than 25 shares, nor more than 5000 to one per-
son; 25 per cent with order, balance 30 and 60
days. Send for prospectus. WHETHER YOU
BUY OR NOT, INVESTIGATE.

75 TO 100 PER CENT DIVIDENDS

The crowd that frequent Revere Beach are
impressed, and the various amusements there
are paying large dividends. The Steeplechase,
for instance, in its report for 1901, shows that
it earned \$22,000 net profit, running only 6
weeks complete, and in 1902, the coldest season
known for 30 years, earned about \$25,000 net
profit, sufficient to pay 75 to 100 per cent
dividends. None of its stock is for sale.

LITERAL GOLD MINES.

THE COUNTY FAIR & MUSICAL RAIL-
WAY is more attractive and has a much
greater earning capacity than the above-men-
tioned amusement. Are mining, oil, real
estate, railroads, services, banks, industrial
stocks in all this? Do you know that
\$400,000,000 are yearly spent in the U. S. for
amusements and only \$100,000,000 for bread?
Permanent amusement stocks are literal gold
mines and are seldom offered, and this may be
the only chance in your lifetime to get a
legitimate business stake at home where you
can see your gold mined. Address

REVERE BEACH COUNTY FAIR AND
MUSICAL RAILWAY CO.,

100 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

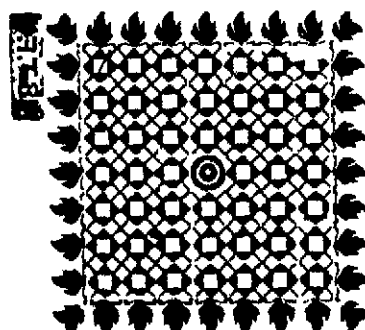
THE HERALD

Has The Finest

JOB
PRINTING
PLANT

In The City.

Finest
Work
—AT—
Reasonable
Prices.



OLIVER W. HAM,

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

—AND—

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side en-
trance, No. 2 Hanover street,
or at residence, cor. New
Vaughan street and Raynes
avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, consti-
pation, biliousness and the many ailments aris-
ing from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels
is Ripans Tablets. They have a cooling, laxative
action, and their timely aid removes the
causes of all ailments for many little
aids that beat mankind. They go straight to
the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress,
cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give
the system a general tonic up. The Five Cent
packet is enough for an ordinary case. The
family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for
year. All druggists sell them.



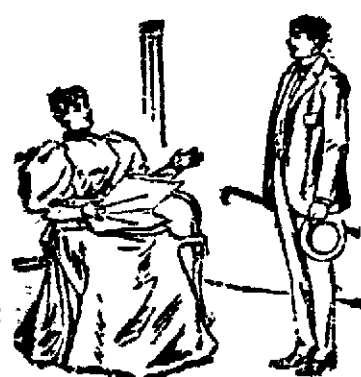
FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS

Anywhere in New England. Send full de-
scription of your City, County or State, to
C. K. ARNDSON & SON, of NEW BR., Boston.

They Are Portsmouth People and What They Say Is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts. People become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on. Mr. Thomas Entwistle, city marshal, says:—"I was never troubled very much with my kidneys, but I had a very sharp attack of lameness of the back and pains across the loins. At the time I got Doan's Kidney Pills I was suffering much distress. It hurt me to make any sudden movement and sharp twinges seized me in the small of the back when rising from a chair. I took but a few doses when I found they were helping me and before I had finished the whole box I was quite free from pain. I have had no trouble since."

cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Oth Public Works.

And he received the commendation of the Navy Architects and Commanders generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. ROUGHTON

7-20-4

100 CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST

Havana filled 5c. cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,

Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchant

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

GOOD SCOTCH SNUFF

By John Caxton

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The year was a decade after the close of the Revolutionary war, and the good ship Nancy Jones of Providence was lying in the port of Liverpool. While the American colonies had been successful in winning their independence, England still dominated the high seas. Being continually in need of men to man her ships, she passed an act giving her naval officers authority to board the vessels of any other nation and search for and remove British subjects. Searching for British subjects, however, was generally an excuse to force American sailors to fight for the mother country. For years no American craft sailed the seas without fear of British men-of-war, and many of them were overhauled two or three times a year.

Captain Israel Jones was owner and commander of the craft named after his wife. He was a good sailor, but easy going. When he would return home to tell Nancy that he had been overhauled and lost a man or two, she would listen with flashing eyes and exclaim:—"Waal, Israel Jones, I don't consider you much of a man to let such things happen. If them British had me to deal with, it would have been different."

She had sailed with him on the present voyage, and as the craft was completing her loading in Liverpool three



NANCY JONES TOSSED HER SNUFF INTO THE AIR.

Providence sailors who had been impressed from the Nancy Jones a year before and who had just deserted from the British navy came skulking aboard and appealed to the captain for protection and a passage home. He was hesitating, as he knew that if they were found aboard his vessel much trouble would ensue, when Nancy came on the scene.

"Look here, Israel," she said as she brought her hand down on the cabin table with a slap, "them men are to sail with us or I'll stay behind myself! You ain't a man if you don't hide 'em away and take 'em back home!"

"I want to, but I'll be an awful risk," replied Israel.

"But we don't care for the risks. Them men are true born Americans and our neighbors at home, and their wives and children are mournin' for 'em as if dead. They was taken off your ship in the first place, and now your ship shall take 'em back home again."

"That sett'd it. The deserters were stowed away, and in due time the bark sailed on her return. She was almost clear of the English channel, when she discovered an English revenue cutter bearing down upon her. These light government craft were often used to board vessels and impress men, as they could dodge about the channel much easier than the men-of-war.

The cutter was sighted just after noonday, and her errand was guessed at in a moment. She would be sure to have a description of the three deserters and would no doubt impress two or three of the regular crew, even if she did not take full possession. It was no use to spread more sail or to think of resistance. The enemy carried a crew of thirty men and mounted four guns.

"Well, Nancy," said Captain Israel, "we shall lose the bark and go to prison, and it's all your doin'."

"Israel Jones, don't you boller before you're hit!" she replied as she laid down the spyglass. "How will the officer come aboard?"

"In this light wind and smooth sea that craft will probably run right alongside."

"On which side will she come?"

"To leeward, of course. What sort of a notion have you got into your head?"

"A good deal of a notion. You've got a hundred pounds of Scotch snuff in one of them empty staterooms. The first thing to do is to get it out on deck. I also want all the pots and pans and kettles from the cook's galley."

No one aboard the bark knew just what scheme the captain's wife had in mind, but the snuff was brought on deck and the pungent stuff poured into vessels placed along the lee side.

The men were still at work when the cutter fired a gun as a signal to heave to, and Captain Israel brought the Nancy Jones up into the wind. Then the cutter began maneuvering to drop alongside to leeward. Under the direction of the woman, who pronounced up and down as calmly as if in her own flower garden at home, seven men, each in charge of a vessel holding snuff, ranged themselves along the bulwarks, and at the last moment Nancy took charge of the biggest dish of all. As the cutter came slowly luffing up, with all her crew on deck, the woman quietly said to her men:

"Now you jest watch me and do as I do, and we'll give 'em such a quinin' bee as they never heard of before. Now altogether!"

The cutter was only ten feet away and was prepared to throw a grapple aboard when Nancy Jones tossed her snuff into the air and dropped to the deck, and her example was followed by the others. The wind carried every last pinch of that strong snuff across the space to the cutter, and it may be said that she was raked from stem to stern and from starboard to port. In an instant every man on the Englishman's deck was blinded, coughing, sneezing and as helpless as if bound hand and foot.

The crew of the Nancy Jones could have captured the whole outfit without striking a blow, but that had not been included in Nancy's plan. Urged on by Captain Israel, they swung her yards and got her on her course, and the breeze freshened as if in sympathy with her efforts. She was not pursued, however. Indeed the officers and men of the cutter were calling out to her for relief, and it was probably a full hour before any one of them could see a distance of twenty feet over the rail.

In due time and without meeting with further adventure the Nancy Jones arrived at her home port, and the tale of the snuff was soon told. If Nancy had found herself a heroine in the eyes of the crew, she was now in danger of being made to believe that she was the veritable Goddess of Liberty.

"La, me, but what is all this fuss about?" she replied. "I alius knowed that if I was aboard of Israel's bark I could make them Britishers sheer off purty smart. Israel and all the rest of the men are too easy goin'. What we want is more women aboard of our ships, and I for one am goin' to keep right on sailin' and lettin' King George know the difference between apple sass and a woman who won't stand things no longer!"

A Little Dinner.

An Englishman writing from France in 1880 gives this instance of appetite coming with the eating: "At my left at dinner today sat a very pretty young woman, opposite to her a young fellow, her cousin or lover. I heard them speak of their dejeuner a la fourchette (a meat breakfast). Yet, to my amazement, this delicate young person ate soup, beef, pate of I know not what, but it was said to be of brains, and they pronounced it excellent. A mackerel followed, then roast fowl, cressess, salad, kidneys, au vin de champagne, green peas with sugar and chervil, which the waiter offered to swear before a magistrate was real venison. To this mess the young woman added a quantity of new cheese thickly spread upon bread, filling up the time between each of the removes by scooping out the quarter of a very large melon; cherries, strawberries, biscuits (sponge cakes), each enough for an Englishwoman's dinner, and then coffee terminated the meal, to which, between her and her friend, they had only half a bottle of wine at 12 sous, but which they diluted with (in defiance of Abernethy's rule) at least a gallon of water. Of everything I have mentioned the woman had two-thirds. 'Repletion must have followed,' you will say. No such matter. They had scarcely washed their fingers when the couple started up and took their places in a quadrille set just formed."

Not Lagging Behind.

The man who drove the colonel over to Climaxville from Baldwin Station, N. D., seemed to be so full of go that he was finally asked how he was getting along in the new state.

"Oh, so so," he replied, with a wink. "There are two brothers of us here. We didn't come out to grub and starve, but to make money. My brother John lives next house. The first thing he did was to steal a whole county of land and sell her off in lots to suit. He's \$10,000 ahead of this glorious old west, John is, and still gainin' on it."

"Your brother John is evidently a rusher," observed the colonel.

"You bet he is; no flies on John."

"And how about you?"

"Don't make any mistake about me. The first thing I did was to get elected county treasurer and gobble every last cent in the box, and if things go right durin' the next two weeks I'll steal twelve miles of that river and sell it for \$1,000 a mile. Take me and John as pioneer pilgrims and we've nothin' in pertickler to complain of."

Time Was No Object.

A shrewd old farmer named Uncle Harvey was approached by a bright, breezy young man who was selling incubators. The Green Bag, which tells the story, says that the salesman gave Uncle Harvey the usual eloquent arguments—there was not another such incubator to be found, the prices were remarkably low, and so on.

Uncle Harvey did not respond. The young man talked himself out and made no impression. Finally he said, "You don't seem to appreciate these incubators."

"No," said Uncle Harvey.

"But just think of the time they will save!"

Uncle Harvey gave him one cold look and said, "What do you suppose I care for a hen's time?"

IN A PERFECT PLAY

By Richard Kann

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It was all rather new to Hartley, this talk about "spot lights," "back drops" and "tormentors." He didn't know until Buscoe came up into the woods for three weeks of fishing that the stage had a vernacular that was utterly unintelligible to him. Yet he was a good deal interested in theatrical things. He hoped some day to write a play. There was an incident in his own life that would make the plot.

The acquaintance began in a matter of fact, fishing resort sort of way. Buscoe in signing the register had noticed Richard Curtis Hartley's signature just above his own.

"The man's some sort of an author, isn't he?" he asked the clerk. The clerk replied that Hartley was indeed an author who was in the habit of spending his summers at the resort.

"That must be the man," Buscoe had remarked absently. "Show him to me when he comes in."

Within a day after that Hartley began to hear things about the stage. Within a week he began to hear about "The Perfect Play."

"Some man like you," Buscoe told him, "could write such a play. I've had the plot in mind for months, but I can't write the dialogue."

They were out on a little canoe pier in the moonlight when Buscoe outlined "The Perfect Play" to Hartley.

"The heroine," he began rapidly, "must be a pretty girl and a good girl, unsophisticated and trustful. While still a young woman she falls in love with a man. Not really in love, but she thinks she does. She believes she is in love with the man to such an extent that when he proposes an elopement she is romantically charmed. She has no family to consider, and there is no reason why she should elope with the man except that he is the sort of a man who could not come out openly with a proposal of marriage without arousing the opposition of her guardian. So she elopes. At their destination she leaves him, having come to her senses en route. Naturally she dreads to go back to the people who have been all her life long kind to her, so she goes away alone."

"Some years later she meets the real man. Then write in your love story. Prepare for the announcement of their engagement and then bring on your 'heavy.' Have him come from the village where your heroine was born and have him at once recognize her."

"He is a warm friend of the hero of the play and believes it is his plain duty to tell the elopement story. Your



"I'VE GOT TO TELL YOU SOMETHING, BUSCOE," HE SAID.

strong dialogue begins at this point. Have him argue with the heroine that she ought herself to tell him. Have her admit it, but hold that there will be time to tell him after they are married; that if, he is told now it may make a difference; that she won't give him up, she won't, she won't! That's your second act climax."

"And then," interrupted Hartley, "have the 'heavy,' as you call him, tell the story to the real man and have him ask her about it. Then have them part. That's the way the fourth act would be, wouldn't it?"

"No," said Buscoe solemnly. "This man and this heroine of mine have absolutely no family ties to consider. After the man had been told about the woman there would be a parting. That would be the third act. But in 'The Perfect Play' both the man and the woman would reconsider. He would seek the woman out, and the fourth act would bring them together, happily married."

"A play like that, you say," interrupted Hartley, "has never been written?"

"In plays that have that sort of a woman for a heroine," explained Buscoe, "usually also the violation of the social law has been a serious one. In 'The Perfect Play' the woman must early come to realize her folly and feel a usual but entirely unwarranted and exaggerated sense of her wrongdoing. When she meets the man, she naturally dreads to tell him. Well, never mind

about that. That doesn't get explained to the audience until the last act, and then only from her point of view in a manner to excite for her additional sympathy."

Buscoe realized afterward that the explanation of "The Perfect Play" was about the longest speech he had ever made.

Hartley was staring at him when he finished.

"I've got to tell you something, Buscoe," he said. "I couldn't tell you except that you have told it to me indirectly."

"Yes," said Buscoe questioningly. "It happened to me," Hartley began. "Just like you told it. It happened here last summer. She came here with some people from Davenport. She was a go-raness, the sort that travels with people to Europe in the winter. She was alone in the world. She wouldn't give me any hope at all, but I was sure she cared. Just about then it happened. It wasn't a man that came and told, but a woman, a woman whom I had known and who had known her."

He suddenly stopped.

"The next day she was gone."

"And you let her go," said Buscoe quietly, "until she had gone where you couldn't find her. And now you come back here in the summer to hope and hope."

"For the last act," said Hartley sadly, "only for that."

"In 'The Perfect Play,'" said Buscoe, "the hero sought her out, and the last act would show an exterior water scene, with trees and a rising moon."

Hartley was still looking off across the water.

"A young woman my wife has known for a long time"—Buscoe was talking to the moon apparently—"grew confidential a few months ago. She is responsible for the plot of 'The Perfect Play.' She thought the story would make a perfect play and that with my help she could write it. She told my wife finally who the man was."

Hartley had grasped him by the shoulder.

"You are the man, Hartley," Buscoe was smiling. "She said you were here for the summer. You see, she knew more about you than you knew about her. So I thought that as long as I needed a vacation I might as well come here and incidentally become acquainted with you and your ideas about the fourth act. Since you apparently agree, here is her address."

He peered by moonlight into his card-case. "I think I shall be here about two weeks longer," he went on serenely. "That's time enough for you to get back here on your honeymoon. This is the fourth act set 'by nature.'"

Death by Falling Is Pleasant.

Most people regard death by a fall as one of the most agonizing forms of dying. This opinion is erroneous. The first fact to be considered is that the subjective feelings in the various kinds of fall are the same. There are people who have escaped death by a hair-breadth who reached the stage of unconsciousness and who are able to report what they felt. A scientific gentleman who has occupied himself with this interesting question for many years bases his observations on personal experience and on a large number of cases which have occurred not only in the mountains, but also in war, in industrial establishments and in railway accidents.

The victim suffers no pain, no paralyzing terror. He is perfectly aware of what is going on. The time seems long to him. In a few seconds he is able to think so much that he can report for an entire hour on it. His thinking power is immensely increased. In almost all cases the past seems suddenly lighted up as if by a flash of lightning. All phases of life pass before the mind's eye, nothing petty or unimportant disturbing the retrospect. Then gentle, soft tones sound in one's ears and die away at last when unconsciousness sets in. One hears the fall of the body, but does not feel it.

Small Men's Marital Woes.

"Did you ever notice," asked one of a group of friends, "that in ninety-nine out of every hundred separation actions the man is small of stature? Well, it is so. Just notice in the future. Of course in divorce actions the rule will not hold, but in separation suits, where the parties wish to part merely through an inability to live happily together, you will find that the man is slight in build and below the medium of height. I attribute three-fourths of the trouble to the man too. The smaller the man is the more egotistical he is and will not, as a rule, give way to his wife in anything. He meddles in the household affairs, decides what the baby shall wear and takes any widely rebuke or fault finding very seriously, whereas a big, burly man would laugh, or at least keep still and say nothing. Mind you, I am not saying that all small men are egotistical, for I am rather small myself, but in cases of this kind it is a fact that the majority of complainants are small in stature and small in mind."—New York World.

Tennyson.

Mess Weld in writing of the visit of Tennyson to her father's house in London says: "My uncle disliked an overdisplay of demonstration in public and said that in his experience 'young married people keep on publicly railing 'gry dears' thick upon each other it is a sure sign that a quarrel is at hand."

"Akin to this hatred of unreal affection was my uncle's dislike to the fulsome flattery and general vapidity of many after dinner speeches, and he declared to me that, if called on to make a speech when he felt he had really nothing to say, he should just rise and exclaim,

"Out of my latitude, as I live, Therefore no platitude—pray forgive, and promptly resume his seat."

Fashion Notes.

That all lace dresses are to be among the best of the new things is made sure by the importation of thousands of all over lace dress patterns and also many amount of frontings, vestings, etc. Some of the all over designs have the ground white or black and the design worked over the surface. Heavy laces for gowns are also offered in the shapes which will be required to fashion the gown. A rich Irish point gown has two skirts, one reaching to the knees and the other to the feet. These parts are specially shaped and finished for the purpose. Other pieces are furnished for waist and sleeves. A nice silk skirt with the regulation ruffles at the bottom is needed to show them off.

The cotton dress goods look like gardens of flowers, they are so very bright and pretty. All the colors are good, and some of them are exquisite, the designs being neat and fine rather than gaudy.

The color scheme of the room itself is dull red and green, with the wood-work of Flemish oak.

Long, heavy portieres on sliding rings can shut off these recesses entirely, if it is so desired.

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THE SELFISH CHILD.

Weak and Self Sacrificing Parents Are Responsible For Him.

The selfish child is the result of the unselfish parent.

There isn't the slightest doubt of that. But I wonder if a woman realizes the harm she is doing when she sacrifices her life for her children. I don't take into consideration the fact that in nine cases out of ten she doesn't get any thanks, although that is bad enough. The serious thing is that she is doing the

worst harm to the child that she possibly can, that instead of saving the child pain and trouble, as she fondly imagines, she is making it for him just about as fast as she possibly can.

When you pick up things after your children and wait on them and generally dance attendance, you are making useless, helpless men and women of them, and heaven pity you when they suddenly awake to a realization of it and deny (9) you because you brought it on them!

When little Johnny, the pet of the nursery, grabs all the toys in sight, screaming with rage at any attempt to take them from him, and you reprove your other children when they use salutary force to make him realize their own rights; when you make them give in to little brother because he is the youngest, you are simply making a hateful, selfish man out of little Johnny, a man who, thanks to your weakness, will have few friends and lead a lonely, narrow life, miserable himself and making all those around him wretched. And it doesn't make the child any happier—this continual coddling and giving in to him, even leaving out the serious question of his future. The more you give him, the more he wants, until the limit is reached, when you have given him his share and yours, too, and then he turns from you carelessly and indifferently or else with bitterness in his heart that he cannot get more.

Think of the emptiness of life to the selfish child; of all the joy and the beauty and the large heartedness that he misses! It is no wonder that the foolish mother is punished when the child grows up to the realization of her folly.

HELEN CLIFTON.

THE DEEP WINDOW.

An Artistic Way of Treating a Square Room.

The deep window adds much to the comfort of an unattractive square room. It affords an opportunity for cozy corners and confidential conversations.

In the picture there is a section of a library, showing the walls of paneled oak bisected by two deep, square bay windows. One is finished after the

manner of a room, with a table, books and a settle pulled half away out into the room. The other is entirely fitted with a cushioned seat having two pillows.

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R. DE LA BAUME.

How a Girl Should Choose Her Friends

"I WONDER if all girls realize how important it is for them to make the right kind of friends," remarked the married woman as she poured out a cup of tea for her girl visitor.

"Male friends for me?" interposed the latter as she helped herself to a toasted muffin.

"And that's a great mistake, too," went on the married woman. "Male friends, if you wish, but they never can take the place of the friends of your own sex. Then there's this disadvantage, too—no one knows how long they are going to last—as friends."

"That's true," admitted the girl, reaching over for a stuffed olive. "But if you knew what heartrending experiences I have had with friends of my own sex perhaps you wouldn't be so surprised at my attitude."

"But, my dear child, perhaps you were unfortunate. Perhaps they didn't happen to be whole-hearted people."

"Ah, well," drawled the girl, "that you can judge for yourself. I chose them naturally from the ranks of society, the people we go with. Perhaps that's why. However, here are a few of the different kinds I have had to contend with:

"First.—There's the friend who is always trying to make you feel her superiority. If you give a luncheon party, she will let you know just how much more gorgeous hers of the next week is to be, or if she has not the money to give one she will tell you how much more gorgeous hers could be."

"Second.—Then there's the friend who manages you, who tells you how to do your hair, how to walk, how to think and how to breathe, and she and you get along all right as long as you do exactly as she says."

"Third.—Then there's the opposite of No. 1—namely, the friend who makes herself as piteous as possible and whines into your patient ears continually. That's so you will do things for her, and when you do, if you're foolish, she up and denounces you as a stingy thing because you didn't do better. To this class belong Mrs. and the Misses Today, who throw ashes on their own heads and lick your excited feet while they make capital of you every minute of the twenty-four hours."

"Fourth.—Then there's the well-meaning but critical one. She is never contented with the general appearance of things, but she must forever spoil her



THE CRITICAL ONE.

pleasure and yours by dissecting and analyzing. Just wear a new dress when she calls and see how well dissatisfied you will be with it before she leaves."

"Fifth.—Then there's the friend who is jealous of you (and you get plenty of those if you're at all attractive). She only invites you to meet her fussiest and least worth while friends, and, as for men—oh, sorrow, never! But she loves you very dearly, and these little omissions always happen by a mere hairbreadth, so you have to remain on outwardly friendly terms with her."

"Sixth.—Perhaps worst of all is the friend who openly and shamelessly 'pulls your leg,' as the vulgar saying is, who says when she hears you know the rich Mrs. So-and-so, 'I wish you would introduce me to her, or—why discuss the disgusting type? You know her as well as I do.'"

"But, my dear," ejaculated the married woman, a trifle shocked, "the unmarried girls may be like this. I suppose they're on the make, so to speak, but the married women, those who have experience of life, they can be true friends to you, they can give you a practical chance of bettering yourself, they can teach you to know your own self, best of all, to believe in your own self, and to succeed."

The girl looked full at her friend with a glance somewhat tinged with sarcasm. "The married women?" she repeated. Then she laughed. "The married women? They invite the girls, lure them on with false hopes and then make backgrounds of them for their own more mature and therefore superior powers of brilliancy and cleverness. Oh, no, no! There is hardly a belle who succeeds nowadays who has done so without counting as her most dangerous rivals the very ones who ought to help her—the married women."

And the married woman in her heart of hearts was forced to agree with her.

MAUD ROBINSON.

MODES FOR THE FAIR.

Something About the New Materials, Colors and Waists.

Of all the old fashioned dress stuffs nothing is daintier or prettier than chaille. The manufacturers have evidently thought so, for the stores are full of the material in over 400 different designs. Some of them have the satin stripe over the surface, the latter having its pattern of tiny bouquets or single flowers. Others have crossbars of the stripes in different colors over the design, and others, again, have simply the floral design without stripes, but instead delicate weaving, like lace. But, no matter what the design is or its complications, the soft and flexible quality of the chaille remains. Perhaps the most attractive of all the designs is that in which the old pompadour figure is used. We see the chaille in every shade and color of this



PRETTY NEW WAISTS.

season, some dark and some even with black groundwork. But the dainty and pretty flowers are perfect, each after its kind, looking like tiny roses or other blossoms. Among the designs brought out in the chailles are, besides the floral patterns, Persians, dresdens and scrolls on light or dark grounds. Some of the chailles have a regular crape twist, which makes them hang like china crapes. They are to be made into tea gowns as well as other house dresses, and it is even said that they will be among the best liked of summer frocks. Lace and ribbon are needed to make them all that one could wish.

Speaking of tea gowns reminds me that there is a great revival in the popularity of these graceful if somewhat careless garments. I mean that the tea gowns are rather negligee, though they cost enough to be full dress, with diamonds thrown in. They are loose and long and somehow create the idea that the wearer is making herself comfortable, and we all know that no woman has the right to do that "in company." Still, the tea gown is here and will stay.

The tea gowns of this season are indifferently of satin, liberty, voile, crepe de chine, poplin, albatross cloth, cashmere, drap d'ete, panne, chiffon over silk, chaille and india silk. Billows of lace are placed wherever the fertile mind of a dressmaker can imagine it, and there are insets, applications and more ways and kinds of lace trimmings than I can remember. All the skirts are made into such fluffs of ruffles with ruffles of chiffon on the edges that the bottom sets out in the most approved fashion. Ribbon is put on in many ways, even to being added in the form of "love knots" at one shoulder or another.

Most of the very fine tea gowns are of china crape in pink, blue or some of the delicate pastel shades which are back among this season's colors. Many have Irish crochet lace boleros, and others show deep sailor collars of fine mousseline with an overlay of rich lace. Others have deep yokes made of heavy rnaissance lace, and, in fact, one can have anything one wants in the line of tea gowns. Only the long, loose shape is preserved.

Shirt waists and other separate waists are still with us and are likely to remain. Generally speaking, they do not vary much from those of last year. The principal thing to note about them is the exceedingly ugly and awkward sleeve. All the sleeves are built more or less on the same lines and are cumbersome and baggy at the bottom and made snug at the top. Most often this is done by having the top laid in tucks or folds. A few years ago we had the "leg o' mutton" sleeves, and they were very ugly, but they only interfered with the comfort of your neighbor, while these bother the wearer most miserably. They get into the soup and catch on everything and are not even pretty. Can any one account for the vagaries of women's fancies? I cannot.

Plaid silk is quite a fad for waists, and the woman whose wardrobe lacks a plaid silk shirt waist is indeed to be commiserated. All plaid silk or woolen waists require a little dark velvet as finish to tone down the warring colors.

A new and dainty evening corsage for a young lady is made to match the rest of the dress, although it is removable. It is made of white dotted silk mull over pale blue. There are cut bands of ribbon to match the under color or narrow ribbons of the same shade to define the bands. A half wreath of pink roses crosses the front. The whole design is very girlish.

A pretty liberty waist is laid in folds, and there is a sailor collar of Irish point on betiste. These collars are generally made removable, so that they can be worn with any dress. Boleros are made in the same way.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

GOOD GARDEN LETTUCES.

A Few Sorts That Are Generally Well Liked.

Varieties of lettuce exist in numbers calculated to bewilder the inexperienced gardener. Special claims are made for many of the new sorts, and many of the old are stamped with the seal of approval as tried and found all that anybody is likely to desire.

White Star lettuce shown in the upper figure is of a pale rather lustrous yellowish green color, with leaves slightly waved along the margins and slightly wrinkled toward the windup. The heads are firm, slightly conical, with white seeds, and average about eight ounces. This is an American variety of comparatively recent introduction and considerable merit and has been pronounced excellent for forcing and early outdoor planting.

Hanson, shown in the second figure, is a handsome yellowish green, glossy lettuce, with the margins of the leaves slightly frilled and puckered and coarse



WHITE STAR AND HANSON LETTUCES.

surface markings. The leaves often overlap at the top of the heads. The heads are large, weighing eight to twelve ounces, and the seed white. Both the White Star and the Hanson specimens here shown measured a foot across the head. Hanson is one of the good standard varieties for home garden culture and is sometimes grown on a large scale for market, but generally smoother leaved kinds are preferred.

The New York lettuce, whose leaves are dark green, particularly when the plants are young, much resembles Hanson. Its heads are immense and solid and blanch well. It has been called one of the best of summer lettuces. It is not a forcing kind.

Boston Market is one of the good early outdoor varieties and is also extensively used for forcing.

Golden Queen pleases with its beautiful color, forms solid, crisp and tender heads and ranks as a very desirable early bed lettuce.

Black Seeded Simpson is well known as a tender curled variety that stands the summer heat well.

These varieties may be sown in the hotbed and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked in the spring.

Bees and Red Clover.

Select strains of Italian bees work under certain circumstances on the blossoms of common red clover, particularly of the second crop, the corolla of the latter being shorter than those of the first crop, at least in most cases. Carniolan bees also work on these blossoms. Had the same care been bestowed upon the Carniolan race in the way of selection of breeding material during the past forty years that has been given to the Italian race no doubt select strains might now exist which would work to a greater extent on red clover than the best bred Italians.

The longest tongued honeybees, however, are the Cyprian race, and these work the most freely on red clover under such conditions as any bees will work on this plant. All honeybees whenever seen working on blossoms are distributing pollen, of course, and effecting the pollination of the pistils. Yet the main pollinators of red clover are still wild bees, especially those of the genus *bumble*, the common *bumblebee*.—Frank Benton in New England Homestead.

The Tomato Pack.

The American Grocer estimates the pack of tomatoes in the United States in 1902 at 9,282,812 cases of two dozen tins each against the short pack in 1901 of 4,208,221 cases. The pack in Canada in 1902 was 212,000 cases against 250,000 cases in 1901, making the total pack of the United States and Canada 9,494,812 cases in 1902 against 4,518,221 cases a year ago. Almost one-half of the entire pack of the United States in 1902 was the product of Maryland, that state being credited with a total of 4,514,382 cases. Indiana was second, with an output of 992,636 cases; Delaware third, with a product of 750,470 cases, and New Jersey and California fourth and fifth, with a pack respectively of 730,945 and 737,400 cases. Upward of 80 per cent of the entire pack of the United States was the product of these five states.

Marketing Lightweight Cattle.

The average weight of cattle that have been marketed in Chicago during the last six years is as follows: In 1896, 1,118; 1897, 1,091; 1898, 1,086; 1899, 1,061; 1900, 1,078, and 1901, 1,035. During eleven months of 1902 the average weight was 974 pounds. These figures are somewhat interesting as showing the tendency on the part of farmers to market their cattle at a lighter weight. Marketing lightweight steers not only means larger profits, but it will of itself have a tendency to improve methods of feeding. — Iowa Homestead.

ONION CULTURE.

A Popular Crop of the Present and How to Grow It.

There is everywhere much interest in onions as a ready money crop. The following from Rural New Yorker by a practical farmer should interest prospective growers:

The ideal soil for onions would be rich, well drained muck land, well stored with humus or vegetable matter. Lacking this, select the best available soil and in so far as possible supply the necessary and lacking elements by manure, fertilizers and culture. Select clay or sandy loam, avoiding either heavy clay or light sand.

To make the best of what you happen to have plow down the coarse manure, the more the better. Leave the fine for top dressing and supplement with hen manure, wood ashes, leached or unleached, and nitrate of soda. Do not mix the ashes with the manure, but work the manure well into the soil, after that the ashes. Plow the ground only ordinary depth. Do not turn up new soil to the surface. Spread on the top dressing, all you can get, and disk and harrow until the soil is fine and mellow. Then broadcast evenly 100 or 125 pounds nitrate of soda, harrow lightly again and level the surface with a plank float. The above work must be done just as early as ground and weather conditions will permit.

Seeding.

The seed must be of the last year's growth, not older, four to six pounds to the acre. It is best put in with a drill, which should be carefully adjusted before beginning. Poor onion seed is very discouraging. Ninety per cent ought to germinate when the seed is tested in boxes. The sowing should be done right after the leveling. Sow in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart in straight rows. Drill first row by a line stretched across the field. If the drill has a reversible marker, it is easy to keep the rows straight after that. Otherwise straighten by the line, as crooked rows are very hard to cultivate. Cover the seed not less than one inch deep, and the sooner cultivation begins the better.

Weeding.

Start the wheel hoe early, running the hoe close up to the wheel mark of the drill. If the wheel hoe has weeder attachment, use that instead of the hoe, going all over the ground. When the plants are just breaking through, rake over the rows with hand rake. It will kill what weeds have started, but will not injure the plants. Some weeding by hand will have to be done, and the best way I know is to get down on the knees astride the row. The best tool I have ever used for the hand weeding is an ordinary four tined steel fork. When well established, onions should be thinned to six to ten plants to the foot of row.

Keep up cultivation often enough to destroy all weeds and preserve the loose, mellow condition of the soil. Six or seven weeks after sowing another dressing of nitrate of soda, same as first amount, will be very helpful, but do not apply when plants are wet with dew or rain. Still another like application in midsummer will also be thoroughly good practice. When the plants begin to bottom nicely, the soil should be worked from instead of to the row.

Institute Enterprise.

The Missouri board of agriculture introduced a unique feature in institute work for December. Through the co-operation of the Missouri Pacific railroad a demonstration car accompanied the corps of workers and was made a prominent feature at every institute. Where the meetings were held in a live stock section representative specimens of improved breeds of stock were taken from the agricultural college and a stock judging school was held. In addition samples of different feedstuffs and forage plants adapted to the particular section were exhibited. At these institutes the selection, breeding, feeding and management of live stock were emphasized. In a dairy section the car was equipped so as to be a traveling dairy school. In the horticultural parts of the state the car was equipped with spray pumps and other devices for controlling insect and fungous pests. In addition an exhibition of fruit and plants was carried. —American Agriculturist.

Cabbage Growing.

Sow seed of Jersey Wakefield in flats filled with light, loamy soil the last of February. Sow thinly, and place the boxes in a gentle hotbed or any warm, sunny situation. When the plants are strong, transplant them into flats one and a half inches apart each way. As growth begins gradually expose them to the open air on all favorable occasions. Late in March remove them to a cold frame, and properly harden them off before setting them in the open ground. —Bailey.

Agricultural Notes.

Honor Bright is the amateur's and private gardener's tomato, handsome to look at, delicious to eat.

There is said to be good profit in watermelons. It thrives in clear running brooks.

Just now there is a boom in construction of electric lines all over the northeast.

"If we could have but one pea, it would be surprise," is the verdict from American Gardening's trial grounds.

Plymouth Rocks were a great feature at the recent New York poultry show, and the fad for white fowls of all kinds was noticeable.

Cheese loses considerable weight during curing. This is mainly moisture, but at a high temperature there may be a leakage of fat.

The youthful New York Horticultural association had a fine annual meeting, with a phenomenal gathering of successful fruit growers.

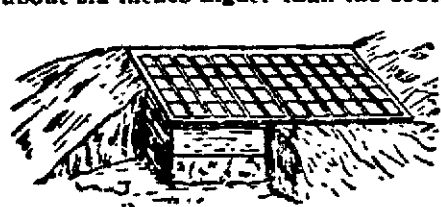
FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

A FARMER'S HOTBED.

Frame, Sash and Manure—How to Make Very Handy Shutters.

Preparations for the hotbed should be made according to the earliness of the season. Timely practical details by an Ohio Farmer writer for making and managing a hotbed are here appended:

The ordinary stock size of hotbed sash carried in stock by dealers is 3 by 6 feet, but any old sash will answer the purpose. The hotbed should be laid out to extend east and west, and the north side of the frame should be about six inches higher than the south



BOTBED FOR EARLY PLANTS.

side to give the glass a pitch toward the sun. Take a plank or board ten inches wide for the front and one sixteen inches wide for the back is about right. The ends of the frame should come up even with the top of the side planks and be ripped off to give the proper pitch. A cleat should be nailed on the end of the hotbed, as shown at C in the figure, to hold the sash from slipping endwise. The frame should also have a stay across the top about every six feet to prevent the sides from springing out, shown at A.

Select some sheltered spot where there is plenty of sunshine and dig out a hole about a foot larger than the frame on every side and about two and a half feet deep. Draw out a load or two of fermenting horse manure. If the manure is heating evenly all through, it may be put into the pit at once; if not, it should be shaken thoroughly and piled up in a close, compact pile and left a few days. If any portions of it are dry, it should be wet down. In filling the pit care should be taken to tread down the manure firmly. The manure should extend beyond the frame on all sides a foot at least; then set on the frame and haul it up on the outside to the top of the frame with manure.

Next put on six to eight inches of soil, put on the sash and let it sweat by about the third or fourth day it will do so to seed. Radishes, lettuce and onion sets may be put in along with cabbages, peppers and eggplants. The sash should be raised a little every day to give the plants fresh air. When moisture begins to gather on the under side of the glass, you may know the temperature is running too high and that fresh air should be admitted. Care must be taken not to allow cold wind to blow on the plants.

An Improved Hotbed Shutter.

In cold nights the sash should be covered with straw matting or burlap and in case of rain or snow it is well to have an improved hotbed shutter the same size as the top of the hotbed. This shutter saves time and labor. To make it get strips of three-eighths inch thick lumber, nail these on to cleats seven eighths inch by 2 inches at ends and middle; then take building paper and spread over the entire surface, then in and pack the spaces with rye straw. Cover again with building paper and nail on the boards on the under side. This shutter takes the place of the ordinary board shutter and straw mats and saves time in handling. Two iron handles, like door handles, screwed on near each end, midway, help handle it. Can do quite a business with a few hotbeds of this kind.

Handling the Reins.

There is one way of handling a spirited horse that upon certain occasions I have found particularly serviceable remarks a correspondent in an exchange. Not a few farm horses that are restive and afraid when around railroad trains and hearing crossing are made so by the seeming timidity of the drivers. If the driver is the least bit nervous and begins to pull up a little on the reins, the horse discovers it instantly and is upon his mettle, while if the driver is cool and handles the reins precisely as elsewhere there are few horses that discover anything to be afraid of even when a train appears in sight. The action of the driver in many cases determines the action of the horse.

Three Things Wanted.

Now then, ye scientific men, here are three things that fruit growers and gardeners want:

First.—A better and more reliable fungicide than the common bordeaux mixture.

Second.—A mixture that will kill potato beetles and not injure the vines.

Third.—A remedy for the melon blight that will enable us to grow good melons.

Of course we understand that you may say bordeaux mixture and paris green are good enough. There are thousands of practical men who do not agree with you. Excuse us if we say that it's up to you to come down to them. —Rural New Yorker.

Good Practice With Poultry.

If fowls are kept on the colony plan, the field used at the time of an outbreak of fowl typhoid or any other disease could well be thrown into cultivation and a succession of crops grown in rotation. Indeed the plan of using a rotation of crops and moving the houses in accordance therewith will be found to be good practice and diminish to a large extent the diseases to which fowls are liable when kept too long on the same ground.

A Different Locality.



Mother—There! I hope I've impressed on your mind—
Willie—But it wasn't my mind, ma.—
San Francisco Examiner.

"An Ear For Music."



—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Putting in His Coal.



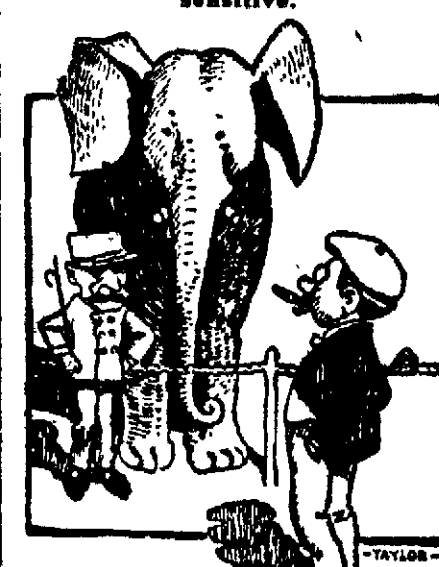
"Put in any coal yet?"
"Yes. I just deposited fifteen scuttles in the safe deposit vaults."—New York Evening Journal.

Hardly Probable.



She—Promise me, Reginald, that even if your love should grow cold you will never beat me!

Sensitive.



Visitor—I s'pose when the elephant is discolored you stick that book into him?

Keeper—Oh, no. We just put up the sign, "Don't feed the elephant peanuts."—Chicago News.

What Father Said.



Willie—Well, now that you've come, I suppose I'll have to go for the doctor.
Cholly—Why, Willie?
Willie—Father says you always make him sick.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

841 CASTLE, NO. 4, E. G. R.

Meets at Hall, Police Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charles, Noble Chief; Fred Hester, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank P. Melton, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sr. Har-ald; Samuel E. Gardner, M. of E.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanson, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month. Officers—C. W. Hanson, Council- Master; John Hooper, Vice Council- Master; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Council- Master; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Council- Master; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jannett, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Har- ward, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston,

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homstead Ale

AND Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or Agent.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

See Labels

SUN RISE..... 6:56 MOON SET..... 10:40 A. M.
SUN SET..... 5:01 FULL MOON..... 14:30 P. M.
LENGTH OF DAY..... 12:50

First Quarter, Feb. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.
Full Moon, Feb. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Forecast for New England: Rain or snow Wednesday, except fair in eastern Maine; Thursday, snow and colder; north to east winds Wednesday, increasing in force.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2. 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1903.



CITY BRIEFS.

Watch for the eclipse. Thermometers are rising. A regular spring day Tuesday. The weather man says "colder." This is a week of social events. Twelve days to the P. A. C. fair. Wheeled vehicles are the rule about town.

There is no change in the coal situation. The Show Girl strikes Dover on Feb. 16.

The sleighing has gone—on the city streets. Joseph Santley comes to Music hall Friday night.

Local politicians are quietly looking over the field.

Six weeks more of winter, or is spring coming quickly?

Henrietta Crosman plays Manchester next Monday night.

Portsmouth has plenty of material for a fast baseball team.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The license question is the all absorbing topic of conversation.

Work at Freeman's Point is being actively pushed once more.

Great interest is being taken throughout the state in the P. A. C. fair.

Emma Cotrelly, hoop roller, club and baton swinger. P. A. C. fair Feb. 16-20.

Merchants say that the spring business has started even at this early date.

Christian Endeavor day will be observed by the local C. E. societies this evening.

Baseball prospects for the coming season at Dartmouth are very discouraging.

Company B seems to have no difficulty in securing games with basket ball teams.

Kershaw will be the "Worcester Kid's" opponent at Mowe's pool rooms tonight.

The great fielding, the human fish, will be a "Grotto attraction at the P. A. C. fair.

One of the latest popular songs describes the most approved way of spelling "chicken."

Winchman's acrobatic bears and monkeys, a headline attraction, P. A. C. fair, Feb. 16-20.

Selim Sid, card manipulator will be one of the attractions in the "Grotto" at the P. A. C. fair.

Next Sunday will be Septuagesima Sunday, the first of three Sundays in preparation for the Lenten season.

The latest attraction signed for the big P. A. C. fair is the famous Puccini family, singers, dancers and instrumentalists.

A Boy of the Streets has made a big hit in Boston and New York. Tickets for its Portsmouth engagement go on sale today.

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothing healing influences of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itchininess of the skin in any part of the body: Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

MRS. SHAW'S LECTURE.

The free lecture by Mrs. Anna Shaw on "The Fate of Republics," to be given at Peirce hall this (Wednesday) evening, is attracting a great deal of attention from advocates of woman suffrage and those who do not favor it, as well. Mrs. Shaw is known as a fluent and forceful speaker.

HUNTING FOR THEM.

Crowd Of Cockfight Sports Wanted By The Police.

The Affair Was Polled Off At Wilton Last Week.

A Portsmouth Bird Said To Have Been In It.

Several Portsmouth followers of cockfighting were present at a fierce contest in Wilton last week. There were also around the pit a lot of sports from other cities.

Nashua, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Manchester and Dover are said to have been represented.

The fight was a "corker" in the language of the crowd that saw it.

The victorious bird was a Portsmouth cock, noted for his gameness.

It took him thirty-five minutes to put the other bird out of business, though, and it was neither bird's battle until the very last.

Finally the Portsmouth cock reached his opponent's brain with one of his needle-like spurs.

Now the Nashua police are hunting for the crowd that was there.

Several hundred dollars changed hands around the pit. One man is understood to have come away \$200 to the good.

The affair was managed so cleverly that the officers were not "wise" to it until a day or two afterward.

HE GETS REMINISCENT.

Walter Burnham Tell About Frank Leonard and His Old Portsmouth Team.

While at the Eastern league meeting in New York, Manager Walter W. Burnham got reminiscent. He referred to his achievement in landing a pennant for Worcester in 1889 and said that he had anxiously been waiting for some one to duplicate the feat.

"And I almost won another pennant for Worcester," said Willy Walter. "We had been playing grand ball and had a lead that looked good when the last games were booked.

We won out the last two games easily. Portsmouth, a team that had some of the best players in the league, all of whom were moving fast at the time, had two games scheduled with Lowell, then in second place in the league race. I have never been able to find out why, but Frank Leonard, who was in charge of the Portsmouth club, refused to take his team to Lowell, thus forfeiting the games and giving the pennant to Lowell by a hair. I don't believe there is one thing in my experience as a manager that causes me more regret than that incident. Of course, Mr. Leonard may have reasons, but I don't see how they could have been sportsmanlike, if he had any excuse at all."

WHO STARTED IT?

False Rumor That One Pole Had Stabbed Another.

It was reported about town this morning that a serious stabbing affair had taken place at a farm on the outskirts of the city late Tuesday evening.

The parties involved were said to be two Polish laborers and one was represented as quite badly cut.

The police were questioned about the affair, but denied all knowledge of any such fracas. It was denied at the farm, also, upon telephonic inquiry.

DOE-LAVIN.

Joseph C. Doe and Miss Annie M. Lavin, both well known in this city, were married at St. Mary's church in Dover on Tuesday morning at 7:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Redden in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. The best man was Francis J. Farley, and the maid of honor was Miss Margaret Lavin, a sister of the bride.

Following the ceremony the wedding party went to the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. John Carroll, on the Durham road, where they received the congratulations of numerous friends and partook of a fine wedding breakfast.

Mr. and Mrs. Doe were the recipients of a large number of handsome and costly gifts. They left on the 10:26 train for New York and Philadelphia. A large number of friends were at the depot to see them off. They boarded the train amid a shower of rice.

On their return from their wedding trip, they will take up a residence at No. 3 West Concord street in Dover. They will be at home after March 1.

A HARVEST SUPPER.

Woman's Veteran Relief Union Entertains A Large Gathering.

Harriet P. Dame Woman's Veteran Relief union gave a supper to the members of the Union Veterans' union on Tuesday evening in U. V. U. hall. It was a genuine old-fashioned harvest supper and was thoroughly enjoyed by the ladies and gentlemen of both organizations and by a few invited guests. The tables were simply but attractively dressed and the viands were most appetizing.

Social conversation made the evening pass very pleasantly and the veterans were unanimously of the opinion that the ladies of the auxiliary were the best of entertainers. Several prominent members of the Union Veterans' union from out of town were guests on this occasion, viz., Col. George W. Marston and Lieut. Col. O. W. Hussey of Fort Fisher command of Rochester and King S. Hill, mustering officer of the department of New Hampshire, attached to the staff of Gen. William H. Keepers. Col. Marston was accompanied by his wife.

The supper was in the nature of a return compliment for the repast served by the veterans themselves some weeks ago.

A FAREWELL RECEPTION.

James H. Carey Feted By The Elks Of Portsmouth.

James H. Carey, manager of the Armstrong news and dining room at the local railroad station, was tendered a reception by his brother Elks in this city on Tuesday evening. Mr. Carey will leave in a few days for Butte, Mont., and the reception took the form of a farewell.

The spacious lodge room on Daniel street was crowded with Mr. Carey's fraters and the general regret expressed at his coming departure fully attested his popularity. A choice musical program was enjoyed and an elaborate lunch was served by Caterer James Hussey. The menu follows:

Oyster Stew Cold Ham Cold Tongue Fried Pudding Stuffed Olives Crackers and Cheese Cake Tea, Coffee

Mr. Carey has been located in this city but a comparatively short time, but he has made many friends who wish him the best of success in the west.

LET'S HOPE IT'LL LAST.

Should this weather continue much longer, it will tend to increase the supply of high priced coal in the hands of the dealers; for while coal is arriving every day, there is not the normal call for it on the part of the public. The number of tons of coal sold, short of what was sold by the dealers last winter, would astonish the average person.

GONE TO MANCHESTER.

Calvin D. Lear of this city is in Manchester today in attendance upon a meeting of the New Hampshire Firemen's association. John D. Randall, Portsmouth's other representative on the executive committee, was unable to go to Manchester, on account of the absence from the city and illness of several of his assistant engineers.

RALEIGH'S ORGAN COMING.

Through the efforts of the W. C. T. U., an organ for the cruiser Raleigh has been secured. It will arrive on Friday and that afternoon a service will be held on the cruiser and the organ will be formally presented.

GALLOWAY COMING DOWN.

E. J. Galloway of this city (says Foster's Democrat) will go to Portsmouth on Thursday evening, when he will play the "Worcester Kid." A large delegation of the lovers of pool will accompany Mr. Galloway.

DUNCAN IS IN DOVER.

Foster's Democrat:—Capt. Duncan C. Ross, the champion wrestler, is in town making arrangements to give an exhibition at Lowell's opera house Monday evening.

MAY SAIL SATURDAY.

It is expected that the U. S. S. Raleigh will sail next Saturday, Feb. 7, for New York. From there her orders are indefinite.

Why not have young hair and look young? It's easily done with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Always restores color, stops falling. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

FORT CONSTITUTION.

Acting Hospital Steward Ferdinand Perosky, was relieved from duty at the post hospital last Monday and ordered to proceed to Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, for duty in the hospital at that post.

Acting Hospital Steward Harry Brotherton reported to the commanding officer, Lieut. Miller, last Monday, for duty in the post hospital.

Steward Brotherton returned a few days ago from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, where he has been on duty in the hospital for the past four years.

His attenuated frame plainly attests to the exhausting effect of a few years' sojourn in our little tropical colony, but he says he hopes to recuperate speedily in our vigorous New Hampshire air.

The order that went into effect on the 26th day of last month prohibiting any communication with the city of Portsmouth except in cases of urgent necessity, of all members of the garrison, is still in force. Doctor Heffenger vaccinated all the men of the 124th company who had not been vaccinated within the past year, last Thursday.

Electrician Sergeant Eugene B. McDonald left for Baltimore last Saturday, accompanied by his wife.

Private William T. Hatch is at the Cottage hospital.

OBITUARY.

Carpenter John W. Stimson, U. S. N. Carpenter John W. Stimson, U. S. N., retired, who has been critically ill for a fortnight, died at his home on Pine street, in Kittery, on Tuesday evening. He was a life-long resident of Kittery, and entered the navy when young. On account of disabilities contracted in the service, he was retired some thirty-eight or forty years ago. He was a generous, kind-hearted man, and will be greatly missed by the community at large. By his thoughtful attention to the little ones, he had endeared himself to hosts of children about town and was "Uncle John" to everybody. He leaves a son, Dr. Charles W. Stimson, who was with him through his last hours, and a daughter, Mrs. Maude Tooker, of Larchmont, N. Y. Funeral services will be held from the home of his niece, Mrs. Katherine Roberts, on Pine street, Thursday afternoon.

John Stimson. John Stimson, an aged and respected citizen of Kittery, died in that town on Tuesday evening at the home of his niece, Mrs. Kate Ann Roberts. His age was 73 years, 4 months.

RAILROAD STATION BURGLARIZED.

It has just been reported in this city that the Greenland railroad station was burglarized on Sunday night. The thieves secured \$14.00 in money and a suit of clothes belonging to the station agent. No clue to their identity has yet been found.

A SLICK COLT.

Tom Marsh had his handsome Dreamer-Woodbrino colt weighed on Tuesday morning, and he tipped the scales at 470 pounds. The colt is eight months old today and is about as slick an article as can be found in this section.

STILL ALARM.

The chemical engine was summoned to New Broad street extension this morning, where a stubborn chimney fire was in progress in the house occupied by a Mrs. King. After a sharp fight the chemical crew succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

BEGINS NEW WORK.

Alfred Spinney of South Elliot has finished his work on the Dover and Elliot electric railway bridge and has taken the job to remove the live oak from the old timber dock at the navy yard.

CONNORS WON EASILY.

The pool match at Mowe's parlors on Tuesday evening between Connors and Frank Woods resulted in an easy victory for the former. The score was 150 to 85.

The firemen are enjoying a period of quiet.

PERSONALS.

Miss Emily Baddock is the guest of friends in Boston.

W. M. Cogan was a Manchester visitor on Tuesday.

William H. Carter of Salem Mass., was in town on Tuesday.

J. Howard Dodge was among the visitors to Dover on Tuesday.

Rev. T. B. Haines of North Hampton was a Portsmouth visitor on Tuesday.

Miss Irma Wells is the guest of Miss Mabel Brackett, Dorchester, Mass.

Dr. A. C. Heffenger started on Tuesday for Buffalo, on a professional case.

Henry Crane of Wells, Me., was in town Tuesday, on his way to Worcester and Milbury, Mass.

Mrs. Robert M. Herrick, who has been the guest of friends in Boston, has returned to her home in this city.

Capt. William H. Jacques of Little Boar's Head was in Dover on Tuesday, as the guest of James W. Bartlett.

Mrs. George Dorman has returned to her home in this city after a visit with friends in Portsmouth, N. H.—Haverhill Gazette.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Thompson of Melrose, Mass., are the guests of Rev. and Mrs. George E. Leighton at the Universalist parsonage.

City Solicitor John W. Kelley and Judge J. S. H. Frink were in Concord Tuesday in attendance upon the opening session of supreme court.

Police Officer William H. Tibbetts of Dover was in town on Tuesday. Mrs. Tibbetts is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Goldsmith, Cabot street.

Winthrop L. Marvin of the Boston Journal editorial staff and a son of Portsmouth, delivered an address before the Hale club at the South Congregational church Monday evening on "Yankee Merchant Ships of Sail and Steam."

John L. Newton, who was taken ill at Lakewood, N. J., while playing with What Happened to Jones, and later removed to Bellevue Hospital and operated upon, has recovered sufficiently to go to his home at Portsmouth, N. H.—Dramatic Mirror.

HAS THEIR NAMES.

It is said that Rev. J. H. Robbins, superintendent of the anti-saloon league, has the names of several men who have continued the sale of liquor after the cancellation of their revenue licenses.

OBSERVED ITS ANNIVERSARY.

Annual Dance And Whist Party Given By Damon Lodge.

In accordance with yearly custom, Damon lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, observed its anniversary with a dance and whist party on Tuesday evening. The dancers were accommodated in Freeman's hall and the Naval orchestra provided music for a large concourse of Sir Knights and their ladies. The order of dances contained twelve numbers, there being six before and six after intermission. Several extras prolonged the evening's enjoyment to a considerable extent.

Tables were placed in the upper hall and here the devotees of whist were given an opportunity to indulge in their favorite pastime.

Refreshments consisting of ices, cake and coffee were served during the evening, J. H. Taylor being the caterer. It was, taken all in all, a very pleasant event.

The dance floor was in charge of the following capable staff: Director—J. W. Rogers. Assistant Director—Charles L. Hinkley.

Aids—John Mooney, Jr., H. H. Foote, Albert H. Entwistle, W. P. Robinson, W. J. Cater, Ransom E. Smith.

The Order of Dances.

1. Waltz.
2. Quadrille.
3. Two Step.
4. Schottische.
5. Lancers.
6. Caprice.
- Intermission 30 minutes
7. Waltz.
8. Two Step.
9. Quadrille.
10. Waltz.
11. Portland Fancy.
12. Two Step.

FEBRUARY MEETING.

The February meeting of the Woman's Branch Alliance of the Unitarian church was held at the chapel on Court street, on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Mary I. Wood gave a very entertaining address on "Glimpses of Mexican Life," which was greatly enjoyed by a large audience. After the address tea was poured by Mrs. Frank W. Rice, assisted by Mrs. Horace M. Wiggin.

FUNERAL OF HARRY T. SMITH.

The funeral of Harry T. Smith, who was killed by an Exeter electric car on Sunday evening, was held in the Christian church at Stratham this afternoon.

TOURNAMENT STARTS TONIGHT.

The first games in the Warner club individual pool tournament will be played this evening. There will be two matches between first-class men.

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